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FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915. EIGHTIETH YEAR, NO. 44.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY EARL DERR BIGGERS

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CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

We might pawn Chain Lightning's ...," Minot suggested.

Never! There must be some way ... only three days before the wedding. ... mustn't lose on the stretch, old ...

A pause. Minot sat glumly.

"Have you no suggestion?" Harrow asked anxiously.

"I have not," said Minot, rising. "But I perceive clearly that it now ... to don his fighting armor once ...

"Really, old boy, I'm sorry," said ... "I'm hoping things may ... down a bit after a time."

"So am I," replied Minot with feel... "If they don't I can see nervous ... and a hospital cot ahead ... You stay here and study the ... service—I'm going out on ... highway again."

He went down into the lobby and ... Jack Paddock away from the ... of one of the Omaha beauties. ... Paddock was resplendent in even... clothes, and thoughtful, for on ... Mrs. Bruce was to give ... luncheon.

"Jack," Minot said, "I'm going to ... you. I'm going to tell you ... I am in San Marco."

"Share your secrets," Paddock ...

Crossing the quiet plaza Minot ex... to his friend the matter of ... insurance policy written by the ... Jephson in New York. He ... of how he had come south with ... promise to his employer that Miss ... Meyrick would change her ... only over his dead body. In... ... exclamations broke from the ... Paddock as he listened.

"Showing your love of humor," ... said, "I hasten to add the ... touch. The moment I saw ... Meyrick I realized that if ... marry her myself life would ... uninteresting blank forever ... Every time I've seen her since ... been surer of it. What's the ... Jack?"

Paddock whistled.

"Delicious," he cried. "Pardon me ... speaking as a rank outsider. She ... charming girl. And you adore ... Bless my soul, how the plot ... thicken! Why don't you resign, ... idiot."

"My first idea. Tried it, and it ... work. Besides, if I did re... I couldn't stick around and ... Jephson's chances—even sup... she'd listen to my pleading. ... she wouldn't."

"Children, see the very Christian ... If it was me I'd chuck the ... and elope with—oh, no, you ... do that, of course. It would ... low trick. You are in a hole, ... you?"

"Five million fathoms deep. There's ... to do but see the wedding ... And you're going to help ... Just now, Mr. Manuel Gonzale ... packet of love letters written by ... in his salad days, which he ... to print on the morrow un... he is paid not to tonight. You ... I are on our way to take 'em ... from him."

"Um—but if I help you in this I'll ... doing you a mean trick. Can't ... make out, old boy, whether to ... by you in a business or a per... way."

"You're going to stand by me in a ... way. I want you along to... to lend your moral support while ... throttle that little blackmailer."

"Ah, sir. I've been hearing some ... about Gonzale myself. Go ...

They groped about in a dark hall... hunting the Mail office.

"Shady are the ways of journalism," ... Paddock. "By the way, ... last thought of one for Mrs. ... to spring tomorrow. In case ... fail and the affinity letters are ... she might say that Har... epistles got into the Mail ... too often. It's only a rough idea ... I see you don't like it. Well, ... success to our expedition."

They opened the door of the Mail ... Mr. O'Neill sat behind a desk, ... encyclopedia before him, seeking ... material for the morrow's issue. ... Howe hammered at a typewriter. ... of the newspaper men looked up ... the intrusion.

"Hi, gentlemen," said O'Neill, com... forward. "What can I do for ...

"Who are you?" Minot asked.

"What? Can it be? Is my name not ... household word in San Marco? I am ... managing editor of the Mail." His eyes ... on Mr. Paddock's giddy attire. ... can't possibly let you give a ball ... tonight, if that's what you want." ... very humorous," said Minot. "But ... wants are far different. I won't ... around the bush. You have some ... here written by a friend of mine ... lady he adored—at the moment. ... are going to print them in to... ...w's Mail unless my friend is ... enough to pay you ten thousand ... He isn't going to pay you any... We've come for those letters—... we'll get them or run you and ... boss out of town in twenty-four ...—you raw little blackmailers!"

"Blackmailers!" Mr. O'Neill's eyes ... to catch fire from his hair. His ... paled. "I've been in the news... business seventeen years, and ... ever called me a blackmailer ... get away with it. I'm in a gen... mood. I'll give you one chance ... that back—"

"Nonsense. It happens to be true—" ... Paddock.

"I'm talking to your friend here." ... breath came fast. "I'll attend ... you lily of the field, in a min... —you liar—are you going to ... that back?"

"No," cried Minot.

He saw a wild Irishman coming for ... breathing fire. He squared him... to meet the attack. But the man ... typewriter leaped up and seized ... from behind.

"Steady, Bob," he shouted. "How do ... know this fellow isn't right?"

Unaccountably the warlike one col... into a chair.

"Damn it, I know he's right," he ... "That's what makes me rave. ... didn't you let me punch him? It ... have been some satisfaction. Of ... course he's right. I had a hunch this was a blackmailing sheet from the moment my hot fingers closed on Gonzale's money. But so long as nobody told us, we were all right."

He glared angrily at Minot.

"You—you killjoy," he cried. "You skeleton at the feast. "You've put us in a lovely fix."

"Well, I'm sorry," said Minot, "but I don't understand these heroics."

"It's all up now, Harry," moaned O'Neill. "The free trial is over and we've got to send the mattress back to the factory. Here in this hollow lotus land, ever to live and lie reclined—I was putting welcome on the mat for fate like that. Back to the road for us. That human fish over in the Chronicle office was a prophet—'You look unlucky—maybe they'll give you jobs on the Mail.' Remember."

"Cool off, Bob," Howe said. He turned to Minot and Paddock. "Of course you don't understand. You see, we're strangers here. Drifted in last night broke and hungry, looking for jobs. We got them—under rather unusual circumstances. Things looked suspicious—the proprietor parted with money without screaming for help, and no regular newspaper is run like that. But—when you're down and out, you know—"

"I understand," said Minot, smiling. "And I'm sorry I called you what I did. I apologize. And I hate be a—er—a killjoy. But as a matter of fact, your employer is a blackmailer, and it's best you should know it."

"Yes," put in Paddock. "Do you gentlemen happen to have heard where the editor of Mr. Gonzale's late newspaper, published in Havana, is now?"

"We do not," said O'Neill, "but maybe you'll tell us."

"I will. He's in prison, doing ten years for blackmail. I understand that Mr. Gonzale prefers to involve his editors, rather than himself."

O'Neill came over and held out his hand to Minot.

"Shake, son," he said. "Thank God I didn't waste my strength on you. Gonzale will be in here in a minute—"

"About those letters?" Howe inquired.

"Yes," said Minot. "They were written to a Gaiety actress by a man who is in San Marco for his wedding next Tuesday—Lord Harrowby."

"His ludship again," O'Neill remarked. "Say, I always thought the south was democratic."

"Well," said Howe, "we owe you fellows something for putting us wise We've stood for a good deal, but never for blackmailing. As a matter of fact, Gonzale hasn't brought the letters in yet, but he's due at any minute. When he comes—take the letters away from him. I shan't interfere. How about you, Bob?"

"I'll interfere," said O'Neill, "and I'll interfere strong—if I think you fellows ain't leaving enough of little Manuel for me to caress—"

The door opened, and the immaculate proprietor of the Mail came noiselessly into the room. His eyes narrowed when they fell on the strangers there.

"Are you Manuel Gonzale?" Minot demanded.

"I—I am." The sly little eyes darted everywhere.

"Proprietor of the Mail?"

"Yes."

"The gentleman who visited Lord Harrowby an hour back?"

"Man! Man! You're wasting time," O'Neill cried.

"Excuse me," smiled Minot. "Unintentional, I assure you." He seized the little Spaniard suddenly by the collar. "We're here for Lord Harrowby's letters," he said. His other hand began a rapid search of Manuel Gonzale's pockets.

"Let me go, you thief," screamed the proprietor of the Mail. He squirmed and fought. "Let me go!" He writhed about to face his editors. "You fools! What are you doing, standing there? Help me—help—"

"We're waiting," said O'Neill. "Waiting for our turn. Remember your promise, son. Enough of him left for me."

Minot and his captive slid back and forth across the floor. The three others watched, O'Neill in high glee.

"Go to it!" he cried. "That's Madame On Dit you're waltzing with. To speak for the next dance, Madame."

Mr. Minot's eager hand came away from the Spaniard's inner waistcoat pocket, and in it was a packet of perfumed letters, tied with a cute blue ribbon. He released his victim.

"Sorry to be so impolite," he said. "But I had to have these tonight."

Gonzale turned on him with an evil glare.

"Thief!" he cried. "I have the law on you for this."

"I doubt that," smiled Minot. "Jack, I guess that about concludes our busi-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

PEACE ADVOCATES PLAN GREAT MEET

Quasi-Official Convention of Neutral Nations to Be Held Next Month.

Washington, Nov. 12.—David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford university and head of the International Peace Congress, recently held in San Francisco, told President Wilson today that a quasi-official meeting of neutral nations probably would be held some time before Christmas, either at The Hague, Berne or Copenhagen, to attempt to bring about peace in Europe. Dr. Jordan conveyed to the President a resolution from the peace congress, urging him to co-operate with other neutrals in calling such a conference.

In a statement laid before the President by Dr. Jordan it was declared that, as a result of recent missions to the governments of the waring nations, it could be stated that, while the nations at war were not willing themselves to begin negotiations for peace, "there is nevertheless abundant evidence that those charged with the administration of the foreign policies of these nations would welcome, or at least not oppose, affirmative action by a neutral agency to bring about a peace based on international justice."

Dr. Jordan said that while no official information was available, peace advocates had learned from unofficial sources in Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Spain that those countries would be glad to take part in any movement to further the cause of peace.

Dr. Jordan took the position that it would be more natural for the European neutrals to invite the United States to participate in the peace conference than for the United States to issue the invitation. He said that an unofficial meeting of peace advocates at Berne, December 14, at which plans for bringing about peace will be discussed, would be attended by people from the United States.

The idea of the peace conference suggested to President Wilson on behalf of the International Peace Congress by Dr. Jordan was that it would constitute a voluntary court of continuous mediation, would invite suggestions for settlement from each of the warring nations, and, in any case, would submit simultaneously to all of them reasonable proposals as a basis for peace.

HEIR TO MILLION A SUICIDE

Young Peabody, of Chicago, Inventor, Drinks Poison.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Friends of Warren M. Peabody, the 21-year-old son of the late Hiram B. Peabody, a millionaire real estate operator, are at a loss today to explain what caused the young man to take his life by drinking poison last night.

Peabody came into possession of more than half of the $2,000,000 left by his father, when he became of age two months ago. He spent money lavishly for equipment and apparatus used in his inventions and researches. He recently was graduated from Johns Hopkins university.

Young Man Makes Millions in War Stocks

MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—A story sounding almost like fiction is being told in Wall street, of how young Marcellus Hartley Dodge, son-in-law of William Rockefeller, ran up a fortune of $24,000,000 in a few weeks in Midvale Steel stock.

Young Dodge, who inherited most of the millions left by his grandfather, Marcellus Hartley, as president of the Remington Arms & Ammunition Co. and vice president of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co., organized the Remington Arms Co., of Delaware. He obtained contracts for his company to manufacture Lee-Enfield rifles, leased the Eddystone plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and converted it into a modern rifle factory.

About six weeks ago, his father-in-law, William Rockefeller; his brother-in-law, Percy Rockefeller; William Ellis Corey and others formed a syndicate and bought the Midvale Steel Co., which they elaborated into the Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co. with a capital stock of $100,000,000, and took over Mr. Dodge's new company along with others. Mr. Dodge took $20,000,000 in stock in the new company at $50 a share. It is said he sold out at $80 a share and pocketed the profit.

Midvale is now at 76. Its high price was 97.

WOMEN TO WEAR PANTS IN FACTORIES IN GERMANY

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Trousers for women workers are recommended by the home secretary for some of the new trades which they have recently entered in place of men gone to the front. In certain factories the ordinary women's skirt and blouse is a menace, owing to the likelihood to catch in the machinery.

Winter in Serbia

"Serbian winters are severe and cheerless, with dull skies, and sharp, damp winds scouring the valley, while intense cold settles upon the exposed uplands," says a bulletin issued by the National Geographical society. "In the lowlands adjacent to the Danube winter weather is milder, but the ground through many days is spongy with dampness. In the mountainous districts, however, the cold is as bitter as that which deadens the Russian plains during January and February, and most of Serbia is included in the mountainous area. The north central section, in the Danube valley, the northwest section, in the Save valley, and a belt, northwest, through the heart of the country, the Morava valley, together constitute the sum total of the important lowland areas of Serbia. In the northern lowlands the winters are like those of central Germany, while in the Morava valley the cold is greater.

"Upland Serbia has only two clearly defined seasons—winter and summer. There are scarcely any transition periods between the cold and the heat. Summer lasts between May and October, which latter month is wet and chilly. The chill wetness lasts sometimes well into November. Mists hover over the valleys until toward noon, and congeal on the mountain sides. Going is accomplished through a characterless damp, which is not snow, or slush, or mud, but an indeterminate combination of all three, supported over the ground in a porous coating by a ribwork of frozen dew. The snowfall is considerable, and generally covers the hills throughout the winter.

"Fluctuations in temperature are great. A humid heat, of 100 to 105 degrees Fahrenheit, sometimes oppresses the valleys for days at a time, where winter temperatures are experienced frequently of from 13 to 20 degrees below zero. In the mountainous districts, on the other hand, summer is cool and pleasant among the high groves of fir and pine. Travelers who have spent winters in search of sport in the Serbian mountains have brought back arctic stories about buying their cream in chunks and carrying it on their wanderings wrapped in a piece of paper, and of handling fresh eggs without the shells as successfully as though these had been hard-boiled. Winters in the highlands of Serbia are as strenuous as those of Russia.

"The lines of the contending armies are now drawn up through the areas visited by the coldest winter, which are found in the southern and central parts of the kingdom. Here, in the southern and central mountains, despite the fact that Serbia's climate is generally described as being mild, winter reigns with a stern arctic sway. Among the hardiest peasants in the Balkans, people inured to exposure, labor and all manner of difficulties, are bred in these cold uplands, and it is their homes which are now coming within the battle zones."

TAFT SAYS ROOT IS MAN FOR 1916

Diplomat and Lawyer Best Fitted to Guide the Nation Now, He Says.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—William H. Taft is for Elihu Root for the Republican nomination for president in 1916.

The former president, in a surprisingly frank, candid, and unrestrained interview on the national political situation, expressed his opinion—as a private citizen and out of politics—that Root is "the one man who answers the requirements of the times."

Mr. Taft does not underestimate the present political strength of President Wilson, but he affirms the belief that the Republicans "have an excellent chance to win the 1916 election if conditions remain as they are."

He believes that next year's ballots will be cast with the European war in full blast. He doesn't see a peace within 18 months at the earliest.

Fight on Tariff Issue.

The presidential campaign, in the former president's judgment, will be fought out mainly on the issue of the tariff. The Wilson policy may be a prime factor, "but not if the United States happens to have bet on the right horse," Mr. Taft suggested, referring to the recognition of Carranza.

The foreign policy of the government as to China and the orient is certain to loom larger in the national campaign, Mr. Taft said. What Mr. Taft expresses as "the wreck of 13 years of earnest, honest and constructive labor in the Philippines," by the Democratic regime under Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison figures as a conspicuous possibility in the impending Republican attack upon the Wilson administration.

Republican victory in Massachusetts last week Mr. Taft sets down as "the most significant off year election result on record." He thought that the Massachusetts election results, correctly interpreted, "spell the reunion of the Republican and Progressive parties upon an honest basis" and an excellent indication of what may be expected in a nationwide campaign next year.

Mr. Taft does not share the optimism of some Republicans in predicting wholesale defeat for Democrats next year. He bases his opinion, he said, upon first hand reports gained from traveling over the entire country, reaching to the Pacific coast, whence he has just returned.

As to the Presidency.

Speaking of the presidency, Mr. Taft said:

"I am not a candidate. I am not a politician. As a citizen I may say without qualification that Elihu Root of New York is the one man who answers the requirements of the times for the presidency."

"Did you catch any sentiment on your travels that would indicate Col. Roosevelt might be put forward as a candidate for the Republican nomination?" Mr. Taft was asked.

"I did not come out here to answer the riddles of the sphinx," he retorted.

"You ask whether the defeat of the New York constitution has taken Root out of the running. I don't know. I do not profess to know what the convention will do. For myself I think Root is the best man for the presidency. I regard the New York constitutional amendments as the great monument of his career. Even though they were rejected, I believe at least three great reforms may be got through by legislative action, perhaps. At any rate, the fact that they were incorporated in that proposed basic law has blazed the way for them in other commonwealths. They are:

The budget system.

Reform of judicial procedure.

The short ballot.

"Three great reforms, those. Now that the ice has been broken by New York, despite the rejection on the part of the voters, I believe other states will take these things up. The movement for them has been given momentum."

Teutons Take Movie of Liner They Sink

Nice, France, Nov. 15.—Captain Rafaeli, of the steamer France, which was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on November 7, is authority for the statement that while the crew was getting into the small boats the submarine approached to within 100 feet of the France and after all the sailors were safely off the ship grouped the boats together, with the steamer as a background, after which moving pictures were taken of the scene.

SEEK SUCCESSOR FOR WASHINGTON

Faculty at Tuskegee Institute Wonder Who'll Get Black Leader's Place.

Tuskegee, Ala., Nov. 15.—Who is to succeed Booker T. Washington as leader of the negro race in America, was the question uppermost in the minds of students and faculty at Tuskegee institute for negroes today, following the death yesterday of the founder and principal of the institute.

Dr. Washington, who was born a slave on a plantation near Hale's Ford, Va., in 1858 or 1859, worked his way upward from coal miner to the head of a $2,000,000 educational institution in which several thousand negroes are being educated. He became more than nationally famous when he was the guest at dinner of President Roosevelt in the White House. He had honorary degrees from Harvard and Dartmouth, and frequently was called upon to address his educational associates.

Funeral services will be held at the institute Wednesday morning at ten o'clock followed by interment in the institute grounds. The body will lie in state all day tomorrow. Thousands of Alabamians in addition to prominent educators and others from various parts of the country are expected to attend the funeral. A special train will be run from Montgomery to bring state officials and others.

Messages of condolence reached the Washington home here today, from throughout the country. They came from leaders of thought and endeavor in all walks of life.

While it is officially announced that the question of a successor will not be considered until after the funeral, the names of Emmett J. Scott, confidential secretary to Dr. Washington, Warren Logan, treasurer, and Dr. Ainsworth, business manager of the institute, are being mentioned in that connection. Scott, who for 18 years has been closely identified with Dr. Washington in his work, is said to be the most likely successor.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Net profits of the Panama-Pacific exposition to date is $1,410,873. Total income is over $6,000,000 and operating expense is over $4,500,000.

Progress of dredging new channel in Panama canal at Guillard cut is so rapid that channel 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep is assured by middle of December.

Secretary Lansing announces that he expects American Minister Whitlock will return to Brussels after his vacation in the United States, setting at rest reports that he would go to Havre.

Berlin women are excavating Friedrichstrasse tunnel, being constructed in connection with an underground railway.

Premier Asquith wants $2,000,000,000 in new credit to carry on war.

To save fuel and light the Russian government has ordered all shops except those devoted to the sale of food to close at 7 p. m. each day.

The French steamer Yser, formerly known as the Dacia, which was seized by the French last February while carrying cotton from the United States to Germany, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine.

Fire on board the French steamer Rochambeau discovered shortly after it left New York, was extinguished and liner went on to Bordeaux without stopping at Halifax.

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission for relief in Belgium, has nothing but warm praise for the work of American Minister Whitlock in helping the stricken Belgians.

Myron T. Herrick former ambassador to France, indorsed the candidacy of former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio for the Republican nomination for president.

Rumors in England have it that Lord Kitchener seems slated for a change and that the war-secretaryship will be given a civilian.

Nearly 500 armed Serbian women have formed a woman's battalion to be called The Platoon of Death.

For not adequately preparing to defend his fortress and for being absent during the fighting General Grigoreff, ex-commandant at Kovno, has been sentenced for 15 years of hard labor and loss of his civil rights.

Total Russian losses of war up to date are 2,099,454 in killed, wounded and missing.

Because Italy and Germany have not declared war on each other, Italian workmen are still living in Germany unmolested and Germans continue to reside in Italy.

Born a Slave; Dies Leader of His Race

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

FIX ENLISTMENT LIMIT FOR YOUTH

Lord Derby Hints of Draft if Young Britons Don't Enlist by Nov. 30.

London, Nov. 12.—"If young men medically fit and not indispensable in any business of national importance or any business conducted for the general good of the community do not come forward voluntarily before November 30, the government will, after that date, take the necessary steps to redeem the pledge made on November 2."

By thes words the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting, last night pressaged compulsory military service in Great Britain.

On the date refered to, Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons that if young men did not come forward voluntarily and enlist, "other and compulsory means would be taken before married men would be called upon to fill their enagement to serve."

Lord Derby adds: "Whether a man is indispensable or not to his business will be decided not by the man or his employer, but by competent authorities and tribunals which are being set up to consider such cases."

Hot attacks were made against the government yesterday both in the house of lords and the house of commons.

Earl St. Aldwyn, former chancellor of the exchequer, declared that unless drastic economies were put into effect he did not think the issue of the war would be as successful as all hoped and intended it should be.

Baron Sydenham said he had reason to know the bankers of the country felt strongly that while they had done all in their power to help the treasury, the government had not played its part in enforcing economy.

Earl St. Aldwyn protested a delay in raising war taxes. He sounded an optimistic note when he bade Great Britain to be of good cheer, that whatever the requirements were, he believed the country would find any money it needed.

Calls Kitchener Blunderer.

Arthur Lynch, nationalist member for West Clare, made a strong attack in the house of commons against Lord Kitchener, who, he said, had blundered in not moving to the defense of Liege, again on the question of munitions and once again in Serbia.

"The blunder in the Dardanelles," he added, "was at least a blunder of a man who meant to do something."

He contended the war was being conducted with signal incompetence and that unless there was a change, the country was moving straight to disaster. He would sweep away 70 per cent of the higher British command, beginning with Field Marshal French, who had been in command 15 months and "had made no progress."

In the last offensive, continued Mr. Lynch, the allies broke through the German lines, but in the superior command decision was wanting to take full advantage of the moral victory.

The much-discussed war committee, the cabinet within a cabinet, which will have absolute control of all matters relating to the conduct of the war, was formally announced by Premier Asquith It will consist of the following five ministers:

Premier Asquith; Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty; David Lloyd George, minister of munitions; Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies; Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer.

In addition to this "big five," Sir Edward Grey, it was recently announced, will be called in for the discussion of all matters in which foreign relations are involved.

Much speculation has been aroused by the fact that Lord Kitchener's name is not only not included in this list, but no definite statement was made as to his future relations with the committee. Lord Kitchener is still technically minister for war. Premier Asquith is acting in his place during his "temporary" absence.

JEWS FIGHT FOR THEIR RACE

New York Body Plans Battle to Gain Rights in Europe.

New York, Nov. 15.—The American Jewish committee, at its ninth annual meeting Sunday, voted to call a conference to consider rights of the Jews in belligerent lands and in Rumania.

This conference, according to a resolution, is to take steps to "call a congress on a democratic basis at such time, after the termination of hostilities, place and in such manner as it may seem best to gain these rights."

The executive committee, in its report, declares the sufferings of the Jews in the history of the race and the wrongs they have endured are almost irreparable.

MAY OUST U. S. AS CZAR'S AGENT

Berlin is Reported Aroused Over Failure to Visit Prisoners.

Berlin, via London, Nov. 13.—"Is the United States embassy in Petrograd neglecting the German interests in Russia intrusted to its care?" That is a question being asked here since, through the alleged neglect of our embassy there, the Red Cross mission of American physicians, paid by the German government to visit German prisoners in Russian camps, was a failure. The plan was arranged last summer by Ambassador Gerard, the state department, Ambassador Marye and Dr. Snoddy.

Reciprocal Action Asked.

Nine physicians and 30 nurses were sent to Russia under a promise by the Russian government. Then the latter said it could grant permission only in case Germany reciprocated. Germany gave its consent, but no Russian money was available. So Ambassador Gerard and the American Red Cross financed Dr. Herman Fischer and a delegation to visit the Russians in German camps and began preparations for similar work at American and not Russian expense, under Dr. W. Caldwell, now here from his great work in Serbia.

Russia Withdraws Permission.

Then word came that the Russian government had withdrawn all permission to carry on the work in that country. The Snoddy mission is stranded and helpless, the American embassy in Petrograd apparently refusing to interest itself any further in the matter. As a result it is reported that Germany may withdraw its interests in Russia from our care and intrust them to some other nation whose diplomats are more desirous of doing something. It would be a great blow to the United States and would also injure the pleasant relations between America and Germany which are being gradually re-established.

Plan Aid for Teuton Captives.

Ambassador Gerard, Prince Max of Baden and Doctors Caldwell and Fischer conferred today in an effort to find a way to make it possible for the Snoddy mission to Russia to go to work among the German prisoners there. So far nothing has been heard from Washington or Petrograd. Prince Max is going to Stockholm, as it is possible the Swedish government will induce the Russian government to allow the commission to proceed, as was originally promised the United States government.

It is hoped also that it may be found possible to send Dr. Caldwell and his assistants to Russia to aid in stamping out the spotted typhus fever among German prisoners. These prisoners are more susceptible than are the Russians to the disease and it is also more fatal to them. Dr. Caldwell's experience in Serbia would be of great value in such work and the mission, if carried out, would do much to restore friendship between Germany and America.

WAR OF SUFFRAGISTS CONTINUED BY POLITICS

Failure to Pass U. S. Law Divides Bands.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The war between the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Congressional Union is to continue.

Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the executive committee of the union, recently stated that her organization would adhere to the policy of placing full responsibility upon the dominant party for failure to pass the suffrage amendment to the national Constitution.

Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, chairman of the association, issued a statement saying:

"So long as the Congressional Union adheres to its present policy talk of fusion between the two organizations is worse than idle.

"As long as a body of organized suffragists advertises its hostility to one or the other of the big political parties, so long will our state campaigns suffer from the natural resentment of the members of that party. There is no exaggerating the handicap which this puts upon suffrage work."

BEAVER DAM IS OLD

Naturalists have determined that a beaver dam on Eighth lake in the Fulton chain, New York state, is at least 150 years old. There are 125 distinguishable rings of annual construction and a great thickness that has already decayed. It is said certainly to date back to 1765.

KAZAN

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By James Oliver Curwood

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

He kept his eyes only on the big gray leader who had challenged him. Shoulder to shoulder they continued to circle. Where a few moments before there had been the snapping of jaws and the rending of flesh there was now silence. Soft-footed and soft-throated mongrel dogs from the South would have snarled and growled, but Kazan and the wolf were still, their ears laid forward instead of back, their tails free and bushy.

Suddenly the wolf struck in with the swiftness of lightning, and his jaws came together with the sharpness of steel striking steel. They missed by an inch. In that same instant Kazan darted in to the side, and like knives his teeth gashed the wolf's flank.

They circled again, their eyes growing redder, their lips drawn back until they seemed to have disappeared. And then Kazan leaped for that death-grip at the throat—and missed. It was only by an inch again, and the wolf came back, as he had done, and laid open Kazan's flank so that the blood ran down his leg and reddened the snow. The burn of that flank-wound told Kazan that his enemy was old in the game of fighting. He crouched low, his head straight out, and his throat close to the snow. It was a trick Kazan had learned in puppyhood—to shield his throat and wait.

Twice the wolf circled about him, and Kazan pivoted slowly, his eyes half closed. A second time the wolf leaped, and Kazan threw up his terrible jaws, sure of that fatal grip just in front of the forelegs. His teeth snapped on empty air. With the nimbleness of a cat the wolf had gone completely over his back.

The trick had failed, and with a rumble of the dog-snarl in his throat, Kazan reached the wolf in a single bound. They met breast to breast. Their fangs clashed and with the whole weight of his body, Kazan flung himself against the wolf's shoulders, cleared his jaws, and struck again for the throat hold. It was another miss—by a hair's breadth—and before he could recover, the wolf's teeth were buried in the back of his neck.

For the first time in his life Kazan felt the terror and the pain of the death-grip, and with a mighty effort he flung his head a little forward and snapped blindly. His powerful jaws closed on the wolf's foreleg, close to the body. There was a cracking of bone and a crunching of flesh, and the circle of waiting wolves grew tense and alert. One or the other of the fighters was sure to go down before the holds were broken, and they but awaited that fatal fall as a signal to leap in to the death.

Only the thickness of hair and hide on the back of Kazan's neck, and the toughness of his muscles, saved him from that terrible fate of the vanquished. The wolf's teeth sank deep, but not deep enough to reach the vital spot, and suddenly Kazan put every ounce of strength in his limbs to the effort, and flung himself up bodily from under his antagonist. The grip on his neck relaxed, and with another rearing leap he tore himself free.

As swift as a whip-lash he whirled on the broken-legged leader of the pack and with the full rush and weight of his shoulders struck him fairly in the side. More deadly than the throat-grip had Kazan sometimes found the lunge when delivered at the right moment. It was deadly now. The big gray wolf lost his feet, rolled upon his back for an instant, and the pack rushed in, eager to rend the last of life from the leader whose power had ceased to exist.

From out that gray, snarling, bloody-lipped mass, Kazan drew back, panting and bleeding. He was weak. There was a curious sickness in his head. He wanted to lie down in the snow. But the old and infallible instinct warned him not to betray that weakness. From out of the pack a slim, lithe, gray she-wolf came up to him, and lay down in the snow before him, and then rose swiftly and sniffed at his wounds.

She was young and strong and beautiful, but Kazan did not look at her. Where the fight had been he was looking, at what little remained of the old leader. The pack had returned to the feast. He heard again the cracking of bones and the rending of flesh, and something told him that hereafter all the wilderness would hear and recognize his voice, and that when he sat back on his haunches and called to the moon and the stars, those swift-footed hunters of the big plain would respond to it. He circled twice about the caribou and the pack, and then trotted off to the edge of the black spruce forest.

When he reached the shadows he looked back. Gray Wolf was following him. She was only a few yards behind. And now she came up to him, a little timidly, and she, too, looked back to the dark blotch of life out on the lake. And as she stood there close beside him, Kazan sniffed at something in the air that was not the scent of blood, nor the perfume of the balsam and spruce. It was a thing that seemed to come to him from the clear stars, the cloudless moon, the strange and beautiful quiet of the night itself. And its presence seemed to be a part of Gray Wolf.

He looked at her, and he found Gray Wolf's eyes alert and questioning. She was young—so young that she seemed scarcely to have passed out of puppyhood. Her body was strong and slim and beautifully shaped. In the moonlight the hair under her throat and along her back shone sleek and soft. She whined at the red staring light in Kazan's eyes.

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

Abe Martin

Another good thing about th' auto—after it's worked all week you don't hate t' drive it on Sunday.

Some fellers are allus sayin', "I won't go if I have t' wear a dress suit" when as a matter o' fact they couldn't go if they had t' wear a dress suit.

LOVE INSURANCE

BY

EARL DERR BIGGERS

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Continued From First Page.

ness with the Mail." He turned to Howe and O'Neill. "You boys look me up at the De la Pax. I want to wish you bon voyage when you start north. For the present—good-by."

And he and Paddock departed.

"You're a fine pair," snarled Gonzale, when the door had closed. "A fine pair to take my salary money, and then stand by and see me strangled."

"You're not strangled yet," said O'Neill. He came slowly toward his employer, like a cat stalking a bird. "Did you get my emphasis on the word yet?"

Gonzale paled beneath his lemon skin, and got behind a desk.

"Now, boys," he pleaded, "I didn't mean anything. I'll be frank with you—I have been a little indiscreet here. But that's all over now. It would be dangerous to try any more—er—deals at present. And I want you to stay on here until I can get new men in your places."

"Save your breath," said O'Neill through his teeth.

"Your work has been excellent—excellent," went on Gonzale hastily. "I feel I am not paying you enough. Stay on with me until your week is up. I will give you a hundred each when you go—and I give you my word I'll attempt nothing dangerous while you are here."

He retreated further from O'Neill.

"Waite a minute, Bob," said Howe. "No blackmailing stunts while we stay?"

"Well—I shouldn't call them that—"

"No blackmailing stunts?"

"No—I promise."

"Harry," wailed the militant O'Neill. "What's the matter with you? We ought to thrash him—now—and—"

"Go back on the road?" Howe inquired. "A hundred dollars each, Bob. It means New York in a parlor car."

"Then you will stay?" cried Gonzale.

"Yes—we'll stay," said Howe firmly.

"See here—" pleaded O'Neill. "Oh, what's the use? This dolce far niente has got us."

"We stay only on the terms you name," stipulated Howe.

"It is agreed," said Gonzale, smiling wanly. "The loss of those letters cost me a thousand dollars—and you stood by. However, let us forgive and forget. Here—Madame On Dit's copy for tomorrow." Timidly he held out a roll of paper toward O'Neill.

"All right." O'Neill snatched it. "But I'm going to edit it from now on. For instance, there's a comma I don't like. And I'm going to keep an eye on you, my hearty."

"As you wish," said Gonzale humbly. "I—I am going out for a moment." The door closed noiselessly behind him.

Howe and O'Neill stood looking at each other.

"Well—you had your way," said O'Neill, shamefacedly. "I don't seem to be the man I was. It must be the sunshine and the posies. And the thought of the road again."

"A hundred each," said Howe grimly. "We had to have it, Bob. It means New York."

"Yes." O'Neil pondered. "But that goodlooking young fellow, Harry—the one who apologized to us for calling us blackmailers—"

"Yes?"

"I'd hate to meet him on the street tomorrow. Five days. A lot could happen in five days—"

"What are your orders, Chief?" asked Howe.

At that moment Minot, followed by Paddock was running tiumphantly into the Harrowby suite. He threw down on the table a package of letters.

"There they are!" he cried. "I—" He stopped.

"Thanks," said Lord Harrowby, wildly. "Thanks a thousand times. My dear Minot—we need you. My man has been to the theatre—Trimmer is organizing a mob to board the Lileth!"

"Board the Lileth?"

"Yes—to search for that creature who calls himself Lord Harrowby."

"Come on, Jack," Minot said to Paddock. They ran down several flights of stairs, through the lobby, and out into the street.

"Where too?" panted Paddock.

"The harbor!" Minot cried.

As they passed the opera house they saw a crowd forming and heard the buzz of many voices.

CHAPTER XIII.

"And on the Ships at Sea."

Mr. Paddock knew of a man on the water-front who had a gasoline launch for rent, and fortunately it happened to be in commission. The two young men leaped into it, Paddock started the engine, and they zipped with reassuring speed over the dark waters toward the lights of the Lileth.

The accommodation ladder of the yacht was down, and leaving a member of the crew to make fast the launch, Minot and Paddock climbed hurriedly to the deck. Mr. Martin Wall was at the moment in the main cabin engaged in a game of German whist, and his opponent was no less a person than George Harrowby of the peerage. Upon this quiet game the two young men rushed in.

"Unexpected visitors," said Wall. "Why—what's the matter, boys?"

"Come out on deck for a minute," said Minot rapidly. Wall threw down his cards and followed. Once outside, Minot went on: "No time to waste words. Trimmer is collecting a mob in front of the opera house, and they are coming out here to search this boat. You know who they are looking for."

With exaggerated calmness Wall took out a cigar and lighted it.

"Indeed?" he remarked. "I told you it might be advisable to look up the penalty for kidnaping. But you knew best. Ah, the impetuosity of youth!"

"Well—this is no time to discuss that," replied Minot. "We've got to act, and act quickly!"

"Yes? Mr. Wall drawled. "What would you suggest? Shall we drown him? I've come to like George mighty well, but if you say the word—"

"My plan is this," said Minot, annoyed by Wall's pleasantries. "Turn George over to us. We'll bundle him into our launch and run off out of sight behind Tarragona Island. Then, let Trimmer search to his heart's content. When he gets tired and quits, signal us by hanging a red lantern in the bow."

Martin Wall smiled broadly.

"Not bad for an amateur kidnaper," he said. "Will I turn George over to you? Will a duck swim? A good idea."

"For God's sake, hurry!" cried Minot. "Look!"

He pointed to the largest of San Marco's piers. The moon was lost under clouds now, but the electric lights on the water front revealed a warming, shouting crowd of people. Martin Wall stepped to the door of the main cabin.

"Lord Harrowby" he cried. He turned to Minot and Paddock. "I call him that to cheer him in captivity," he explained. The tall weary Englishman strode out upon the deck.

"Lord Harrowby," said Wall, "these two gentlemen have come to take you for a boat ride. Will you be kind enough to step into that launch?"

Poor old George pulled himself together.

"If you'll pardon my language, I'll be damned if I do," he said. "I take it Mr. Trimmer is on his way. Well, gentlemen, the first to grasp his hand when he boards the boat will be the chap who now addresses you."

They stood gazing doubtfully at George in revolt. Then Minot turned, and saw a rowboat putting off from the pier.

"Come on," he cried, and leaped on the shoulders of the aspirant to the title. Paddock and Wall followed. Despite his discouraged appearance, George put up a lively fight. For a time the four men struggled back and forth across the deck, now in moonlight, now in shadow. Once George slipped and fell, his three captors on top of him, and at that moment Mr. Minot felt a terrific tugging at his coat. But the odds were three to one against George Harrowby, and finally he was dragged and pushed into the launch. Again Paddock started the engine, and that odd boat load drew away from the Lileth.

They had gone about 10 feet when poor old George slipped out from under Minot and leaped to his feet.

"Hi—Trimmer—its me—it's George—" he thundered in a startlingly loud tone. Minot put his hand over George's lips, and they locked in conflict. The small launch danced wildly on the waters. And fortunately for Minot's plans the moon still hid behind the clouds.

With a stretch of Tarragona's rank vegetation between them and the Lileth, Mr. Paddock stopped the engine and they stood still on the dark waters. Paddock lighted a cigarette, utilizing the same match to consult his watch.

"Ten o'clock," he said. "Can't say his is the jolliest little party I was ever on."

To Be Continued.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers.

I would like some reader to tell me what is good for cows that have foundered by eating apples.—K., Ohio.

Will some reader of the Farmstead tell in detail how in the west they are constructing the undergdound silo?—S., Michigan.

PEAR BLIGHT

Now and then I see an inquiry asking how to get rid of pear blight. I have studied this disease to pear trees for years and will tell my experiences. I had some very fine pear trees of different varieties which grew fine, but the blight attacked them and I had to find a remedy. To get rid of the blight I drove some nails in the trees that were affected the worst. Later I dug a hole down around the trees about eight feet in diameter and as deep as could be done without injuring the roots. I spread in it about 20 pounds of old iron, three bushels of clay and some barnyard manure. I mixed the soil all through it and was troubled no more with the blight on that tree. I find that when the blight strikes a tree you should cut off all affected branches and drive about a dozen old nails into the trunk. This checks the disease. If grass surrounds the tree it should be turned under. If you follow this method you will find that there will be no more trouble with the pears dropping off as in five or six years the stems of the pears will be so tough you will have to cut them with a pair of shears or a knife.—H., Michigan.

PURIFY WATER

During the harvesting season the prevention of typhoid fever, dysentery and other intestinal disorders in the rural communities, and espeically among harvest crews, needs special attention. These diseases are caused by certain bacteria and they are commonly present in polluted water. The use of water, therefore, from old wells, streams, etc., which is often necessary durhg the harvesting season, is always attended with danger and something should be done to purify such water before it is used for drinking purposes. Professor C. A. Magoon, bacteriologist of the Washington experiment station, gives the following method for the purification of water:

For the destrucion of all dangerous bacteria which may be in water nothing equals in efficiency and convenience ordinary choride of lime. This may be obtained from almost any grocery store in 10-cent cans and the amount required is so small as to make the cost for the entire season almost negligible. It should be used in the following manner:

One tablespoonful of the chloride of lime is dissolved in 10 quarts of water. This quantity is sufficient to treat 1,000 gallons of water, and the operation is carried out by simply pouring the clear solution into the water to be treated and stirring thoroughly. This solution is a powerful germicide and its action is very rapid, 10 minutes or so being all the time required to carry out the purification. One quart of this solution is sufficient to treat effectively a tank containing 100 gallons of water and one pint of it stirred into the 50-gallon water barrel filled with water will destroy any dangerous germs and make water safe for drinking purposes. The solution should be prepared fresh each time, as it loses strength on standing, and the can of chloride of lime should also be kept tightly closed until needed again.

One is cautioned against the use of too much of the chemical, not because it is dangerous at all, but because an undesirable odor or taste may be imparted to the water where too large amounts are used. The strength of solution indicated above used in the manner described will be found perfectly satisfactory. The qualities of the water will in no wise be impaired and no undesirable conditions will arise from its use. On the other hand dangerous water may be made safe and much sickness prevented.

LIVE STOCK

BREED EWES

More profits have been made from breeding ewes than from most other classes of live stock, in the last few years, according to Professor Howard Hackedorn, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. The present scarcity and high price of cattle and feeder lambs make them more doubtful sources of profit at this time.

Practically all breeding ewes on the market now are western ewes. Among this class, ewes of Merino blood predominate. These ewes will weigh from 85 to 110 pounds and shear five to seven pounds of wool. About 130 or 140 of them can be put in an ordinary stock car.

The beginner should buy ewes with "solid" mouths and good udders. Experienced sheep men frequently succeed with ewes with loose and broken teeth, but for the novice it is not advisable to try the extremely old ewes. Western ewes will raise good spring lambs when mated with rams of good mutton type. A vigorous, strong yearling ram should serve 35 to 40 ewes.

COMFORTABLE HOGS

The chief end of the hog is the pork barrel. If he is to be profitable, he must be comfortable—comfortable in winter. The uncomfortable hog does not turn corn and grass into pork at a profiit. His life must be one of ease and even of luxury, if it is to be profitable.

He must be kept warm, comfortably warm, for his work is interfered with if he has to burn up fat (10 pounds per bushel of corn) in order to be comfortable. In the summer time his comfort is easily looked after. What is needed is shade, some shelter to which he can retire on a hot day, and do his feeding in the morning and evening, and a comfortable bath. Fortunately, he does not need a porcelain-lined tub, but a concrete wallow will be appreciated.

But in the winter, when snows and cold rains fall, and when icy blasts come sweeping down from the neighborhood of Medicine Hat, his comfort needs looking after, and not merely as a matter of comfort, but of health. A leaky roof or a muddy floor does not promote his comfort at that season of the year. When you hear 25 or 30 hogs squealing and fighting to get near each other, to get warmth on a cold night, these hogs are not comfortable, and are not making you any profit. Neither are they making any profit for you when they burrow in a straw stack beneath which manure is heating; nor yet when the floor is so covered with dust that they spend half their time sneezing. The hog is rather scantily provided with hair and the warmer the country the less hair. Therefore, he needs protection during the storms of winter. Unless you provide it, you invite colds, influenza, lung troubles, rheumatism.

If the hog is to be comfortable and profitable you must provide food "convenient" for him; convenient not in the sense of handy, although that is desirable, but "suitable," as nearly as possible a balanced ration. You will add to the comfort of the brood sows that you are keeping over winter if you will give them plenty of alfalfa hay, which they can take out of the rack as sheep would. You will add to the comfort of your hogs by giving them bedding, but not too much.

Hogs have not been very profitable of late, but this evil will cure itself, for farmers will grow fewer of them. There will be about as many months in which hogs are worth more than corn in the market as there will be months when corn is worth more than hogs. The man who keeps on at a business that long experience has taught him is profitable, as hog breeding has been, will win out in the corn belt at any rate.

Keep right on growing hogs, not too many of them, but enough to eat up the waste on your farm and the soft corn, to take up the droppings of your cattle and utilize your sweet milk. Do not grow too many of them, however. Foreordain their destiny as far as possible by a wise choice of their parentage. Predestinate vigor and ability to resist disease. If cholera is in your neighborhood, shoot the pigeons and the crows, and don't allow your neighbors to come snooping around your yards to see whether or not your hogs are all right.

THE DAIRY

ORGANIZED DAIRY SELLING

Producers of dairy products may market their products as individuals or as an organization of producers. Whether it will pay the individual producers to organize, thereby ending the competition which now exists in getting their product on the market, and by pooling their products be able to offer it to buyers in larger quantities and possibly of more uniform quality, is a question which, sooner or later, every community must answer for itself. No one can force the producer of dairy products to co-operate with his fellow producers in forming an organized marketing agency and in most instances it is the dire necessity to improve existing conditions which compels the producers to adopt some form of organized marketing.

Fifty farmers selling butter to a grocery store in a country town may overstock the store with butter and the merchant may be obliged to pay so low a price for butter that it may be unprofitable for the farmer to produce it. He desires to keep his cows, as do his neighboring farmers, yet he knows that he can not afford to produce butter and sell it at the country store. His neighbors are of the same opinion.

This condition causes them to seek a better market. Some may start shipping cream to a distant creamery, or a cream station may be located in their city. Other cream stations may follow until there are four or more. Each farmer follows his own bent, selling his cream where he thinks he can get the most for it. He may try them all and even ship his cream on his own individual account and the results may be the same from each place. He may find that the price is the same from all and that he and his fellow farmers are simply maintaining these stations so that they may have a larger choice of places to deliver cream and not so that they can get more money for their cream.

When such a condition exists in a community and the price received for the cream is so low that it is a question of whether dairying is really profitable, it is well for the farmer to ask himself if he is doing the best that he can to obtain the best market obtainable for his product.

He may ask himself this question—"Would I get more if those of us who are producers of dairy products were organized into a marketing association?"

He may also ask—"What have producers elsewhere done to get more for their dairy products that we are getting?"

If the dairy farmer will observe closely those producers of dairy products who are members of an effective marketing association, he will find that their marketing association has served them well.

MILK FOR CHEESE

Much can be done at the farm in helping to produce only the best quality of cheese, which will command the highest prize, give complete satisfaction to the best class of trade, and prevent loss to the cheese factory.

During the summer one of the most common complaints from the trade is due to sour or acid cheese. The principal cause of sour cheese is the use of over-ripe milk. Although milk may be ripened too far before the whey is drawn in the cheesemaking process by an inexperienced cheesemaker, much of it is overripe when brought from the farm to the factory. The most successful cheesemakers, as a rule, are those who have secured the co-operation of their patrons in the care and delivery of their milk to the factory in first-class condition.

On these farms attention is given to the two general principles, cleanliness and cold, in the care of the milk. Every care is taken to keep dirt and dust from getting into milk. Once in the milk, only the largest and least harmful substances, as straw, chaff or hair can be removed by straining through cloth, while the smaller particles of dust, bacteria and any substances, as pieces of manure, which partly dissolve cannot be removed by a strainer.

The process of producing milk that will make the best quality of cheeese from manure or marsh dirt, clipping long hairs, and wiping the udder free from loose dust or dirt which might fall into the pail. A closed pail will exclude three-fourths of the dirt that would otherwise be found in the milk. Clean hands and clean overalls, not used in other farm work, contribute toward a clean product. Keeping the milking room free from dust and strong odors; handling manure, bedding, hay or silage after the milk has been removed from the barn, and not before, is part of the process.

After the milk is drawn it is immediately strained through clean and preferably new cotton, contained in a wire gauze strainer, into clean milk cans. To insure the cleanliness of the cans care is taken in washing, rinsing, scalding, drying, airing, sunning, and protecting the cans from flyingdust. Within an hour after the milk is drawn it is cooled to the lowest temperature that can be obtained by the use of well water, and kept at this low temperature—about 55 derees—until ready for delivery.

THE ORCHARD

FALL WORKS

From now until the end of December is the best time for killing insects in southern orchards, though the work may be continued during mild weather until the buds begin to swell in the spring. Many destructive insects are held in check only by spraying during the time when trees are dormant, as stronger washes may be used then than when the trees are in leaf. Many insects spend the winter on the trees in the egg, laval or pupil stage, and are more easily destroyed then than at any other time. All necessary pruning should be done before the spraying is begun, as the removal of the surplus limbs and twigs makes the spraying much easier, besides saving material. Of course, the parts pruned from the trees should be gathered and burned at once, so as to destry whatever insects may happen to be on them.

The spray which is now most widely used for killing orchard insects is the lime-sulphur combination. Full directions for making it can be secured from every experiment station, and where it is to be used in large quantities it is better to make it at home, but where only a small quantity is wanted for use on a home orchard it is usually better to buy it, as it is now sold by nearly all seed dealers. The work reuires a spray pump, and these may now be had in almost any size from the so-called bucket pump suitable for work on a few trees to the large gasoline outfits employed in large commercial orchards. The work must be thorough to be effective, as it is necessary to spray all parts of the tree, the smaller limbs and branches as well as the main trunk.

The lime-sulphur spray is very effective in destroying most scale insects, and one application will usually be sufficient, though the San Jose sometimes requires several treatments. The common oyster shell scale, the cherry scale and several others are easily held in check by a single treatment. The treatment is also effective against the pear-leaf blister mite, which is usually present on pears and which is often a serious pest on apples. Several kinds of plant lice winter in the eggs on apple trees, especially on the young twigs. Many of these will be killed by the spraying, though it is often necessary to spray for them a second time, after the leaves come out in the spring. Fortunately, the spring treatment can be given with a very weak mixture which will not injure the leaves. Here in the south, where the winters are so mild, the wool apple louse often lives on the trees through the winter, especially around wounds where the thin bark is exposed, but are killed by the lime-sulphur.

While this lime-sulphur spray, applied in the fall or early winter, is more effective than is any other one treatment, still it does not kill all insects which affect the orchard. It has little effect on the terrapin scale of the peach, which should be sprayed with a strong kerosene emulsion, and, as mentioned above, a spring spraying is often needed for the plant lice which attack the apple.

There is other work besides spraying which should be looked after during the winter while there are no leaves on the trees. The codling moth, the cause of wormy apples, passes the winter in silken cocoons under scales of bark, in crevices and in knotholes in the trunk, and trees having rough bark should be scraped with a dull hoe to destroy the hiding places. The tent caterpillar passes the winter in clusters of eggs on the smaller limbs where they are easily seen, and are very easily seen while pruning. The fall web-worm, which was such a pest last summer, spends its winter on apple and other trees, and the flimsy cocoon is easily recognized from the hairs of the caterpillar mixed in with the silk. Peach and apple borers should be looked after at once, as their presence is quickly recognized by the borings which they throw out of their holes. Several grape insects winter among the fallen leaves, which should be raked and burned.

A little work in the orchard between now and the end of December will make a great difference in the crop of next year.

POULTRY

CLEAN HEN HOUSE

Are you sure the winter quarters of the layers and breeders are free from lice and disease germs? Better make doubly sure by cleaning all manure, rubbish, dust, and litter out of the houses, then spray the walls, ceiling, floor, roosts, and nest boxes with whitewash made thin and strained so that it will spray readily. This formula (government recipe) is one of the best:

1. 62 pounds (1 bushel) quicklime, slake with 12 gallons hot water.

2. 2 pounds common table salt, 1 pound sulphate of zinc dissolved in 2 gallons of boiling water.

3. 2 gallops skimmed milk.

Pour 2 into 1, then add the milk (3), and mix thoroughly.

Into each five gallons of whitewash mix one pint of crude carbolic acid and make sure that every crack and crevice is full of this disinfecting preparation. Incidentally the poultry house will be lighter and more cheerful for the biddies.

The house should be allowed to dry out for several days before the fowls are allowed to occupy it.

POULTRY ADVICE

The chaff that accumulates in the barn loft makes excellent scratch material for the hens. The hens will find much to eat in this rubbish, and the exercise they get in scratching through it will stimulate egg-production.

A hen that has recovered from a serious disease, such as roup, should be marked in order to be certain that she does not get in the breeding pens. A hen that has had roup will likely be deficient in vitality.

A good and cheap method of supplying grit is to dump a load or two of gravel in the poultry yard.

The egg-eating habit may result through careless feeding of egg-shells. Before feeding the shells should be pulverized. A good method is to brown the half-shells in an over, when they pulverize easily.

A good method of feeding cabbage is to suspend the heads to the roof with string, thus compelling the hens to jump for every bite they et.

Turnips, pumpkins, small potatoes and parings are greatly relished by the hens when cooked, mixed with the mash and fed steaming hot.

The perches should be on a level. When built one above another—step fashion—the hens will fight for the higher perches. Cedar wood makes good perches. Lice and mites do not like the odor of cedar.

In feeding milk to poultry it should be fed either always sweet or always sour. Changing from one to the other will result in digestive troubles.

If the dropping boards are not cleanthrough the houses each morning and sprinkle dry loam or sifted coal-ashes over the droppings voided during the night. This will not only keep down odors but will prevent the valuable portion of the manure—ammonia—from escaping through evaporation.

Cut clover and cut alfalfa are excellent substitutes for green food. These foods are rich in protein and the mineral matter necesary for the formation of bone and egg-shell. One hundred pounds of clover contain sufficient lime to form the shells for seventeen dozen eggs.

The danger in feeding a wet mash is that some of the food in the trough may be left to sour and mold, and when eaten by the hens later, will cause disease. The only safe method of feeding a wet mash, is to remove all food from the trough in half an hour after feeding.

FOWLS FOR MARKET

Picking should be started just as soon as the bird has been stuck. If delayed for any reason the work becomes more difficult as time goes on.

The usual plan is to first snap out the coarse quills of tail or wings and then go after the feathers covering the more tender sections of the body. These areas are more or less well defined, one on each side of the breast, on the thighs and the joints of the wings. After these have been plucked the remainder of the body is very quickly finished.

Pick clean. Do not leave any feathers on the neck or above the hock joints, excepting in the case of capons, which are usually dressed in a certain showy fashion.

Remove the pin feathers with a dull knife, catching them between the blade and the thumb and pulling out without injury to the skin.

Then cool the carcass thoroughly. Dry cooling is best, but the ice water process must of necessity be adopted by the majority of producers.

In dry cooling, the birds are merely hung in dry, cool air, as in a refrigerator, until all of the animal heat is removed. When the wet process is used, they are first thrown into water of ordinary temperature and left for a short time, then transfered to ice water until the cooling is completed.

Wet-cooled stock does not keep as well as dry-cooled and its nutritive value is lessened.

Be sure to cool thoroughly. It takes a long time to draw out every trace of animal heat, but if this is not done trouble is sure to follow.

After cooling, inspect the stock carefully. Large tears in the skin may be remedied by sewing up with fine white thread. Remove the blood from the head and any dirt from the feet, sort according to size and quality and pack for shipment.

If the stock is to be shipped without ice, it should be dried and placed carefully in clean boxes or cases of suitable size. When ice is used, barrels make the best packages, the dressed poultry and cracked ice being packed in alternate layers, the whole topped with a large piece of ice.

FARM BRIEFS

Good breeding stock is an essential of success in squab raising, but as it is difficult to tell the age and sex of pigeons (and age is very important), it is necessary to buy from reliable breeders and preferably those who guarantee their product.

When butchering, save a piece of liver, rub the trunks of young fruit trees with it, and the rabbits will not bother them.

In Shetland and Iceland dry salt fish are fed to cattle, sheep and horses. While not as good for cattle as the more common feeds, hogs fed on fish are described as "fat and well-ripened."

Clean up and burn all brush and rubbish; also destroy all diseased or wormy fruit, or feed it to stock.

Don't be in too big a hurry about mulching the strawberry bed. Wait until the ground freezes.

Lots of whips have had the straightness taken out of them by being left standing in the whip-socket. Drive a couple of shingle-nails close together in a post in the wagon house, and there hang the whip by the cracker, where it will keep straight.

In cold climates the ideal time to prune fruit trees is not in the fall or winter; wait till the severe weather is over.

The cockerels that are constantly fighting and thus kept in a bloody condition are easy marks for roup germs and similar contagious diseases. Try putting a lively cock in with them to act as a policeman. A few reprimands from the older bird will cause the youngsters to lose their ambition to be cock of the walk.

Young trees may require staking if planted in windy, exposed places; but see that the ties can not chafe the trunks.

Late in the fall plow a furrow down through the orchard between every two rows of trees if the ground is apt to be wet. The trees will do a great deal better for this surface drainage.

In the vicinity of Mobile, Alabama, a campaign is on to get rid of the cattle tick. A dipping vat has been built, the use of which is free to all livestock owners on certain days. There may be an idea in this for all neighborhoods. Why not a community dipping tank, for cattle, swine and sheep? One would do for many small farms.

Clean straw or marsh hay makes an ideal covering when the proper time comes to give the strawberry plants their winter overcoat.

Money locked up in incubators loafs on the job too much of the year. Why not put out hatching boxes to work testing seeds? Incubators furnish almost the ideal conditions for testing the germinating quality of all garden and farm seed. In winter and early spring it is no easy matter to hold the temperature and moisture of the seed-testing trays just as we want them. The incubator does the trick and stays with the job.

The apples should not be allowed to lie in piles in the orchard, as the sweat which occurs will cause them to keep imperfect. They should be placed in a cool room or cellar at once.

To make large, showy flowers of chrysanthemums, pinch off all the side buds, leaving only the central stems to produce the flowers.

Be sure the lantern is a good one. Also privde plenty of safety hooks upon which to hang it. Carefulness may prevent a fire.

There should be more reciprocity among farmers. On one farm vegetables and fruits waste in abundance, and on an adjoining farm the family would be glad of a basketful. Better the old times when neighborly dishes and messes were passed back and forth than these all-for-me days.

Chinese hens are fed principally on rice. That is why the Chinese farmer can sell eggs at about a nickel a dozen and make a profit, even though he pays his farm hands as high as 10 cents a day.

An old piece of burlap is good to take off the earth when you store the plow for the fall. But the threads of such a cloth are too coarse to finish with. Take a finer cloth at the end. Even a piece of chamois skin that will leave a fine polish is not a bit too g for a beautiful steel mold-board.

Put every machine under cover you will have a short answer to the agent when he comes along spring with the question, "How are fixed for farm tools?"

Turkey raisers in the regions wh coyotes cause losses are finding little bells strapped around the keys' necks save a lot of their bl The little bells cost only a few c each.

Gather pears after they are mat but before they soften, and store th in a dark place. In this way they keep much longer.

Bumper Grain Crops
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Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses

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No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canad wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed a fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipme of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city f quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wh as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bush

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportab surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and present prices you can figure out the revenue for the produc In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractio There is no war tax on land and no conscription.

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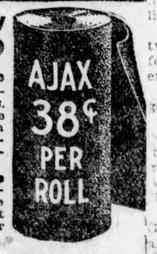

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CHANGE

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A woman's coffee experience is interesting. "For two weeks at a time I have taken no food but skim milk, for solid food would ferment and cause such distress that I could hardly breathe at times, also excrutiating pain and heart palpitation and all the time I was so nervous and restless.

"From childhood up I had been a coffee and tea drinker and for the past 20 years I had been trying different physicians but could get only temporary relief. Then I read an article telling how some one had been helped by leaving off coffee and drinking Postum and it seemed so pleasant just to read about good health I decided to try Postum.

"I made the change from coffee to Postum and there is such a difference in me that I don't feel like the same person. We all found Postum delicious and like it better than coff

BRITISH THREAT ROUSES WILSON

President Will Protest if England Calls in Her Merchantmen.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The threat of England to withdraw all her merchantmen steamships from trade with the neutral countries and to require such ships to ply only between neutral countries and Great Britain territory has aroused President Wilson. Should active steps to this end be taken it is probable a protest will be made by this government.

Experts in the department of commerce are working now to ascertain what percentage of American exports are being carried from the United States in British vessels to South American, Scandinavian and oriental ports. On a rough estimate the tonnage is estimated at two-thirds of all American exports.

Would Paralyze Exports.

Should Great Britain put her threat into execution the export trade of the United States would be paralyzed because this country has no merchant marine to carry the great volume of exports going from the United States to South and Central America and to China.

President Wilson has called for the statistics from the department of commerce that he may be guided in his representations to England.

The administration realizes that the threat grows out of the recent note to England complaining of interference by England with American neutral commerce. England owns the ships and England can command them to cease trading with anyone but herself.

But President Wilson knows that in many ships flying the English flag American citizens have invested capital. He may demand, if England adopts this method of crippling American commerce, that American capital shall either withdraw from such English investment or exercise its rights to take over the ships for use of this country.

New Orders in Council.

London, Nov. 10.—"Orders in council will be made prohibiting British ships from carrying cargoes from one foreign port to another, except under license, and authorizing the government to requisition ships in case of emergency for the carriage of foodstuffs and other cargoes. I understand from the admiralty that there is power to requisition abroad and that ships have, in fact, been requisitioned abroad."

This was the answer made yesterday by Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, to Sir Arthur Markham's complaint in the house of commons regarding the enormous rise in freight rates and to question whether it was purposed to regulate charges made by ship owners and commandeer British ships in foreign waters.

LOBBY COMMITTE ON GUARD

Will Keep Close Watch During Congress 'Sessions, Says Head.

Washington, Nov. 12.—Careful watch will be kept on lobbyists during the coming busy session of congress, according to Senator Overman, chairman of the senate's special lobby committee.

He mentioned proposals to prohibit sales of war munitions to belligerents and the national defense program as isues likely to draw all kinds of outside pressure upon members of congress.

In 10 years 800 persons were found guilty of murder in Austria, but only 23 were put to death.

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RUSSIA PREPARES FOR FIVE YEARS OF WAR

Reorganizing Army for a Long Struggle.

London, Nov. 11.—The reorganization and extensive changes which are being introduced in the Russian army, says the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, plainly indicate that the Russians contemplate a long struggle. They are making preparations for a war lasting five years more.

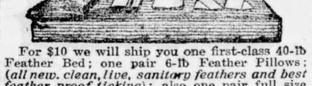
"These preparations are not being made solely against the Germans. The Russians believe the Germans are expending their last energies in an endeavor to stir up the whole of the Mussulman orient and Russia probably foresees the necessity for increased strength with which to clear up the struggle which the Germans, even after their defeat, will leave as a heritage behind them."

FOR MILITARY TRAINING

University of Michigan Senate Favors Compulsory Course.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 10.—The senate of the University of Michigan has voted to transmit to the board of regents for their consideration a proposal that, beginning with the academic year 1916-1917, compulsory military training should be introduced for the first and second year male students in the colleges of literature, engineering and architecture, and dental surgery. Certain exemptions were provided for. The board of regents will meet Dec. 1.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS



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RAISING REVENUE BIG WILSON TASK

President Will Tackle Problem Next Week With House Leaders.

Washington, Nov. 12.—With the national defense program completed and progress made with plans for launching it auspiciously in congress, President Wilson will soon turn to the question of revenues.

Next week he will take the first step when he confers with Chairman Fitzgerald of the house committee on appropriations and Representative Shirley, the ranking Democratic member of the committee.

The administration's revenue plans are unsettled. Some time ago it appeared that the President favored an issue of Panama canal bonds to meet the increases in national defense expenditures, but it now seems certain that strong differences of opinion will arise in the Democratic councils on this subject.

Would Be Easiest Way.

With a bond issue as a basis of the program the task of raising revenue at the next congress would be simple. There would remain only the necessity of retaining the sugar duties and reenacting the war tax to keep the government's incom at existing levels and providing additional legislation to cover the deficit and whatever increases in current appropriations might be provided at the next session of congress.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced some time ago that he would recommend to congress the re-enactment of the emergency tax law and the suspension of the free trade clause of the sugar schedule. It now is certain that the ways and means committee will support the sugar recommendation, but its attitude toward the continuance of the emergency taxes may be less harmonious.

It was said that western Democratic leaders probably would urge upon the President that he find some more popular means of providing needed revenue than through the continuance of the new stamp taxes.

There have been indications recently that the President may encounter difficulties within his own party in pushing a recommendation for the issuance of over $200,000,000 of bonds to defray the new national defense expenses. Some of these leaders, it is said, believe that it will be politically unwise to issue such a volume of bonds for expenditures that will have to be repeated annually for the next five years according to Wilson's plans.

Should the administration abandon the idea of a bond issue the task of framing revenue bills which would fall upon the congress leaders would be one of the first importance. If the tariff were relied upon to provide the $300,000,000 or more which it is estimated would be needed to meet the increased expenditures of the army and navy, commerce and other departments and replace the money provided by the unpopular war tax, Democratic leaders say it would be necessary to raise the duties as high as those levied by any recent Republican administration.

Direct Tax System.

Many Democratic leaders are expected to favor the substitution of a system of direct taxation for the present stamp taxes.

Democratic leaders have learned with interest of Secretary McAdoo's action in seeking information as to the volume of exports in war munitions with a view to levying an excise duty on these articles. Many officials believe that such a tax would be popular, but, it is declared, it would be idle to tax the corporations from which the government would have to purchase the armor plate and munitions needed to carry out the national defense plans.

The requirements of such a tax, it is predicted, would be provided for by the war munitions factories by an increase in prices and the result would be that to a considerable extent the government itself would be doing little more than taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another.

President Wilson has informed Democratic leaders recently that he intends to keep his mind open on plans for raising revenue until he has had ample time for conferences with the house committees. Congressman Kitchin, slated as chairman of ways and means, left Washington without having gone into the revenue situation in any detail.

Y. M. C .A. AT WORK IN PRISON CAMPS

General Secretary Tells Wilson of Things Done.

Washington, Nov. 11.—John R. Mott, general secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., told President Wilson Monday that the commitee's work in the camps of Europe, where 3,000,000 men now are being held as prisoners of war, was doing much to prevent the moral and physical deterioration of the men. President Wilson assisted in procuring permission for the committee's work and was much interested in Mr. Mott's report.

In nearly all the prison camps in Germany, Russia, Austria, France and Italy, Mr. Mott said, the committee has established branch organizations with reading and writing rooms. Musical instruments have been furnished and music in the camps, he said, has been a great factor in preventing insanity. Schools have been established with teachers from the prisoners themselves.

NATIONAL BANKS TAKING PROFITS

Realizing Now on Stock Shares Held Since Outbreak of War.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The national banks of the country are now taking their profits on the hundreds of shares of stocks that they have had on their hands or have accumulated since the outbreak of the war caused the New York stock exchange to close and generally demoralized the securities market.

A report compiled by Comptroller of the Currency Williams shows that for the first time in more than a year, the national banks are decreasing their stockholdings. But this report fails to show whether the shares that are being sold are the popular "war brides," or the more steady and less spectacular railroads and standard industrials.

The report shows that on Sept. 2, last, the national banks held securities valued at $92,594,892, while on June 23, previous, the date of the last report, they held $93,787,521. While the diminution is comparatively slight, it marks the first turn in the bank holdings and officials feel reasonably confident that it is the commencement of a general unloading movement as present prices mark fine profits for most holdings.

MANY BOATS LOST IN GALE

London, Nov. 15.—Many of the smaller shipping craft have been lost as a result of the recent gale. The French steamer Saint Malo, 121 tons, turned turtle, near Guernsey, all on board being lost.

ORDERS REINSTATEMENT OF MAN WHO CRITICISED HIM

Washington, Nov. 15. — President Wilson today instructed Postmaster General Burleson to reinstate George Burkitt, removed as assistant postmaster at Winnetka, Ill., because he criticised the president for his engagement to be married. The president qualified his instructions by telling the postmaster general that Burkitt should be restored to his position if there were no other charges against him.

Announcement of this action was made today by Secretary Tumulty after a brief conference with President Wilson. It was said unofficially that the president entirely disapproved of discharging Burkitt for making the remarks accredited to him.

In published correspondence between Burkitt and Postmaster Kleopfer, of Winnetka, it was stated that Burkitt had been given demerits for other things than the remarks about the president's engagement. That Burkitt denied. The president did not go into that feature in his instructions to Postmaster General Burleson, but made it clear that Burkitt should not be discharged for merely expressing the view that a man should not become engaged within a year after the death of his wife.

It was stated at the white house that Postmaster General Burleson had no knowledge of the case before it was called to his attention by publication in newspapers. The discharge of Burkitt was approved by Assistant Postmaster General Roper, after an exchange of letters with Burkitt.

KAZAN

by

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

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Continued from First Page

and it was not a puppy's whimper. Kazan moved toward her, and stood with his head over her back, facing the pack. He felt her trembling against his chest. He looked at the moon and the stars again, the mystery of Gray Wolf and of the night throbbing in his blood.

Not much of his life had been spent at the posts. Most of it had been on the trail—in the traces—and the spirit of the mating season had only stirred him from afar. But it was very near now. Gray Wolf lifted her head. Her soft muzzle touched the wound on his neck, and in the gentleness of that touch, in the low sound in her throat, Kazan felt and heard again that wonderful something that had come with the caress of the woman's hand and the sound of her voice.

He turned, whining, his back bristling, his head high and defiant of the wilderness which he faced. Gray Wolf trotted close at his side as they entered into the gloom of the forest.

CHAPTER V.

The Fight in the Snow.

They found shelter that night under thick balsam, and when they lay down on the soft carpet of needles which the snow had no covered, Gray Wolf snuggled her warm body close to Kazan and licked his wounds. The day broke with a velvety fall of snow, so white and thick that they could not see a dozen leaps ahead of them in the open. It was quite warm, and so still that the whole world seemed filled with only the flutter and whisper of the snowflakes. Through this day Kazan and Gray Wolf traveled side by side. Time and time again he turned his head back to the ridge over which he had come, and Gray Wolf could not understand the strange note that trembled in his throat.

In the afternoon they returned to what was left of the caribou doe on the lake. In the edge of the forest Gray Wolf hung back. She did not yet know the meaning of poison-baits, and traps, but the instinct of numberless generations was in her veins, and it told her there was danger in visiting a second time a thing that had grown cold in death.

Kazan had seen masters work about carcasses that the wolves had left. He had seen them conceal traps cleverly and roll little capsules of strychnine in the fat of the entrails, and once he had put a foreleg in a trap, and had experienced its sting and pain and deadly grip. But he did not have Gray Wolf's fear. He urged her to accompany him to the white hummocks on the ice, and at last she went with him and sank back restlessly on her haunches, while he dug out the bones and pieces of flesh that the snow had kept from freezing. But she would not eat, and at last Kazan went and sat on his haunches at her side, and with her looked at what he had dug out from under the snow. He sniffed the air. He could not smell danger, but Gray Wolf told him that it might be there.

She told him many other things in the days and nights that followed. The third night Kazan himself gathered the hunt-pack and led in the chase. Three times that month, before the moon left the skies, he led the chase, and each time there was a kill. But as the snows began to grow softer under his feet he found a greater and greater companionship in Gray Wolf, and they hunted alone, living in the big white rabbits. In all the world he had loved but two things, the girl with the shining hair and the hands that had caressed him—and Gray Wolf.

He did not leave the big plain, and often he took his mate to the top of the ridge, and he would try to tell her what he had left back there. With the dark nights the call of the woman became so strong upon him that he was filled with a longing to go back, and take Gray Wolf with him.

Something happened very soon after that. They were crossing the open plain one day when up on the face of the ridge Kazan saw something that made his heart stand still. A man, with a dog-sledge and team, was coming down into their world. The wind had not warned them, and suddenly Kazan saw something glisten in the man's hands. He knew what it was. It was the thing that spat fire and thunder, and killed.

He gave his warning to Gray Wolf, and they were off like the wind, side by side. And then came the sound—and Kazan's hatred of men burst forth in a snarl as he leaped. There was a queer humming over their heads. The sound from behind came again, and this time Gray Wolf gave a yelp of pain, and rolled over and over in the snow. She was on her feet again in an instant, and Kazan dropped behind her, and ran there until they had reached the shelter of the timber. Gray Wolf lay down, and began licking the wound in her shoulder. Kazan faced the ridge. The man was taking up their trail. He stopped where Gray Wolf had fallen, and examined the snow. Then came on.

Kazan urged Gray Wolf to her feet, and they made for the thick swamp close to the lake. All that day they kept in the face of the wind, and when Gray Wolf lay down Kazan stole back over their trail, watching and sniffing the air.

For days after that Gray Wolf ran lame, and when once they came upon the remains of an old camp, Kazan's teeth were bared in snarling hatred of the man-scent that had been left behind. Growing in him there was a desire for vengeance—vengeance for his own hurts, and for Gray Wolf's. He tried to nose out the man-trail under the cover of fresh snow, and Gray Wolf circled about him anxiously and tried to lure him deeper into the forest. At last he followed her sullenly. There was a savage redness in his eyes.

Three days later the new moon came. And on the fifth night Kazan struck a trail. It was fresh—so fresh that he stopped as suddenly as though struck by a bullet when he ran upon it, and stood with every muscle in his body quivering, and his hair on end. It was a man-trail. There were the marks of the sledge, the dogs feet, and the snow-shoe prints of his enemy.

Then he threw up his head to the stars, and from his throat there rolled out over the wide plains the hunt-cry—the wild and savage call for the pack. Never had he put the savagery in it that was there tonight. Again and again he sent forth that call, and then there came an answer and another and still another, until Gray Wolf herself sat back on her haunches and added her voice to Kazans, and far out on the plain a white and haggard-faced man halted his exhausted dogs to listen, while a voice said faintly from the sledge:

"The wolves, father. Are they coming after us?"

The man was silent. He was not young. The moon shone in his long white beard, and added grotesquely to the height of his tall gaunt figure. A girl had raised her head from a bearskin pillow on the sleigh. Her dark eyes were filled beautifully with the starlight. She was pale. Her hair fell in a thick shining braid over her shoulder, and she was hugging something tightly to her breast.

"They're on the trail of something—probably a deer," said the man, looking at the breech of his rifle. "Don't worry, Jo. We'll stop at the next bit of scrub and see if we can't find enough dry stuff for a fire.—Wee-ah-h-h, boys! Koosh—koosh—" and he snapped his whip over the backs of his team.

From the bundle at the girl's breast there came a small wailing cry. And far back in the plain there answered it the scattered voice of the pack.

At last Kazan was on the trail of vengeance. He ran slowly at first, with Gray Wolf close beside him, pausing every three or four hundred yards to send forth the cry. A gray leaping form joined them from behind. Another followed. Two came in from the side, and Kazan's solitary howl gave place to the wild tongues of the pack. Numbers grew, and with increasing number the pack became swifter. Four—six—seven—ten—fourteen, by the time the more open and wind-swept part of the plain was reached.

It was a strong pack, filled with old and fearless hunters. Gray Wolf was the youngest, and she kept close to Kazan's shoulders. She could see nothing of his red-shot eyes and dripping jaws, and would not have understood if she had seen. But she could feel and she was thrilled by the spirit of that strange and mysterious savagery that had made Kazan forget all things but hurt and death.

The pack made no sound. There was only the panting of breath and the soft fall of many feet. They ran swiftly and close. And always Kazan was a leap ahead, with Gray Wolf nosing his shoulder.

To Be Continued.

BEARS BRUNT OF BRITISH FAILURE

Winston Churchill, Quitting Cabinet for Front, Blamed for All the Blunders.

London, Nov. 13.—No member of British admiralty has been the target of more criticism since the war started than Winston Spencer Churchill, who has just resigned from the post of chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the British cabinet and is now about to join the army in France.

Mr. Churchill assumed the chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, when the coalition ministry was formed last May after having held the important post of first lord of the admiralty.

Incidentally Mr. Churchill's change of office did not reduce the flood of criticism which starts as a rule from public statements which older men call at least indiscreet. He will be 41 years old November 30, but according to his critics, he does not acquire discretion with the years.

Rightly or wrongly Churchill has been blamed as if solely responsible for the inadequancy of the British relief of Antwerp, a military movement that brought little relief to the Belgians and ended with the interment of all or part of the British marine expedition in Holland. Similarly he has had the brunt of the public censure for the failure to force the Dardanelles, without the help of the army, a failure which up to date has produced a British causalty list of 100,000 men.

It is logically unreasonable to place upon his young shoulders the complete responsibility for both of these undertakings which could not have been made without the approval of his older cabinet associates, but public criticism is least of all things logical and he is termed with unrelentnig cynicism, "The Duke of Antwerp and Gallipoli."

Possibly he would not thus be forced to bear the full brunt of this disapproval if he were not addicted to a rather boastful method of public address. His prophecy early in the war that if the German ships did not come out and fight, "we will run them out of their holes like rats;" his prediction that if the aeroplanes came to England they would be surrounded "by a bunch of hornets," and "that the British on Gallipoli peninsula were within a few miles" of a great victory, are typical instances of this form of oratory.

DENIES ZEALANDIA WAS SEARCHED ON HIGH SEAS

Captain Contradicts Report by British Embassy.

New York, Nov. 13.—A dispatch received from the captain of the American steamer Zealandia and published today by a New York newspaper, flatly contradicts the claim of the British government that the steamer was searched on the high seas.

The message declares that the search was made inside the three-mile limit. This, it is asserted here, is a violation of international law.

The American steamer Winnebago is still held at Buenos Aires because its owners are unable to get assurances that British warships will not seize the vessel if it sails.

Charge Barclay of the British embassy, claimed the vessel was on the high seas at the time and not in Mexican territorial waters, as had been alleged.

The Zealandia, Mr. Banclay told Counselor Polk, was anchored about three-quarters of a mile outside of the line of Mexican waters, and was boarded by a party from a British cruiser and searched for contraband, an admitted right of a belligerent.

Mr. Barclay said that because the ship was flying the American flag she was not molested, although no document was found aboard to show her nationality or registry.

HOME FOLKS

What 15c Will Do! You have wished for a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. The **Pathfinder** is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for **13 weeks on trial.** The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, **printed from large, easy reading type,** published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **22nd** year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but **$1 a year.** If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13 weeks.** The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. THE PATHFINDER, 32 Douglas Street, Washington, D. C.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity Washer."

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes line. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1614 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

1916 $750 Overland To Be Given Away

I have purchased this magnificent Overland for spot cash from the Clemens Auto Co. ,of Des Moines. I'm going to give it free to some one for promoting the interests of Successful Farming. The Auto will really be given free because it will be given in addition to liberal cash commission or other premiums that may be earned, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Tool Chests, Dinner Sets Shot Guns, etc. Every one guaranteed proper reward. Write for details of my new plan for helping you get the Auto and other desirable things, and for my free Premium Catalog and Overland book. Write today—now.
E. T. MEREDITH, 121 Success Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

NEW INVENTION
NO MORE WASH DAY
NEW METHOD Of Cleaning Clothes

Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—No Rubbing, No Motors, No Chemicals.

NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE AND WASH BOILER.

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY. Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—**move 4 rods occasionally.** In 5 to 8 minutes first batch clean—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. **No labor, no injury to clothes.**

Over 100,000 sold.

Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes as well as white goods, finest laces, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor.**

EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. Saves washday drudgery.

Users Praise the "Easy Way."

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned *day's washing in one hour* with Easy Way—another in *45 minutes.*" Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:—"I washed *bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing.*" Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:—"Done a *big washing in 45 minutes—sold 5 already.*" A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, *greasy overalls* and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:—**TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.** Clothes cleaned *without rubbing.*" J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says—"You have the grandest invention I ever heard of." **J. F. Myers,** Ga., says—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash day. *Sells itself.*"

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(*profit $39.00.*) Mrs. J. Brown, sold 10 in 3 days—(profit $30.00.) R. J. Blevins, O., writes:—"**Made 7 calls sold 5 one day**"—(profit $15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes:—"Sold 4 this morning. *Never yet turned down.*" A. G. Witt, Pa., "Received Easy Way yesterday, sold 4 today—out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(*profit over $300.00.*) **Just made one shipment 1000 Easy Ways** to Russian agent. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 25 more, says:—"Everybody wants one, *best business I ever had.*" A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit $24.00.)

FREE SAMPLE TO WORKERS

We want managers, agents—men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. **"Easy Way" new article.** Not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machine on sight. **Only 2 sales a day means $36.00 a week profit.**

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LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting, All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7469—Misses' Dress.

A serviceable model this, with loose blouse in sailor style, with front closing and wide collar. The lower edge may be drawn into the skirt or left to hang outside. The long sleeves are pleated from the wrist almost to the elbow. The 4-gore skirt has panel front and back and yokes at the sides. Serge, cheviot, whipcord, velveteen, etc., are liked for these dresses with braid and buttons for trimming.

The pattern is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years.

7420—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Made in tailored style, this waist is absolutely plain. At the open neck is a wide, flat collar, and a small tab at the bosom gives the one ornamental touch. The sleeves are plain and fitted, but puff slightly above the cuff. Flannel, silk, satin, challie, etc., are the materials best liked for waists of this character.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

7447—Ladies' Apron and Cap.

Almost a dress, this apron has a waist which closes in the back and skirt sections which are plain in front and gathered in the back. The sleeves are short and there are patch pockets. The cap is simply gathered with a band trimming around the face. Such aprons are generally made of wash material such as gingham, calico and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7450—Rag Doll Dress and Bloomers.

This can be made for a very little child, of some soft material such as canton flannel and the hair inked on, as well as the features. The pattern gives clothes for the doll and also the little two-piece dress and regulation bloomers. The pattern is cut in sizes 16, 20 and 24 inches in length.

7471—Girls' Dress.

Simple, but dainty, this frock has a surplice closing in front, with a chemisette and standing collar above it. This is removable, leaving a low neck finish. The full length sleeves may also be shortened. The skirt is full and is gathered at the top, with side front closing and the lower edge may be straight or scalloped.

The pattern is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

7445—Ladies' Dress.

A bias closing is used on the front of this dress waist with a fancy collar at the open neck. The sleeves are joined to a very low shoulder and may be full length or shorter. The skirt has four gores, with front closing. It is gathered across the waistline in the back and is plain in front. The style is suitable for plain woolens, velveteen, charmeuse and the like.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7396—Ladies' Dressing Sacque.

Fronts and back of this garment are in one length from shoulder to hem. There is a group of small pleats at each shoulder in front, but the back is plain. The line of closing is ornamental, the sleeves full length or shorter, and there is a belt at the waistline. Challie, cashmere, cotton crepe, etc., are used for these garments.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure.

7484—Ladies' Skirt.

Made with 3 gores, this skirt has a center front closing and has fan plaitings inserted at each side seam, from the yoke line to the hem. These may be of contrasting color or material if desired. This will be convenient when altering old skirts. Serge, gabardine, cashmere, velveteen and other fabrics are appropriate for this style.

The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure.

In County Donegal, Ireland, the market price for knitting a pair of socks used to be a penny.

FREE THIS 42-PIECE GOLD INITIAL DINNER SET FREE

We want every reader of Spare Moments to have the above set of beautiful **GOLD TRIMMED ROSE DECORATED GOLD INITIAL DISHES.** Throw away your old cracked, mismatched dishes, and get this entire new set of 42 pieces, six cups, six saucers, six dinner plates, six dessert plates, six oatmeal or fruit dishes, one cake plate, one meat platter, one vegetable dish, one salad dish, one bread plate and one sugar bowl; every piece full regulation size and made of the best white vitreous ware, guaranteed not to crackle or discolor, and beautifully decorated with a richly colored rose design, edges and raised portions traced with purest Gold. YOUR CHOICE OF ANY ONE INITIAL PLACED ON EVERY ONE OF THE LARGE FLAT PIECES. You will be proud, we know, to see these dishes on your shelves and to set them before your guests. How ashamed and mortified it makes one to have to place old cracked or mismatched dishes before company! Proud and happy is the housewife who possesses a complete set of new dishes, especially a set like this one with her own initial in pure gold! A set like this costs money and if you could see these dishes, you would gladly pay a good round price for them. THINK, just THINK of getting the entire set FREE! We give it to you for getting 16 subscribers to Spare Moments.

HOW TO GET THIS DINNER SET FREE.

Just go out among your friends and neighbors and leave with them a copy of "Spare Moments" give them an opportunity to read it carefully and tell them that the subscription price is only 25 cents a year. You will find that four out of five families that you call upon will comply with your request to subscribe. Hundreds of ladies are securing these Handsome Dinner Sets in this easy way. Now if you want one of these Dinner Sets just drop us a Postal Card asking us for a supply of Sample Copies and Subscription Blanks and they will be sent to you at once. Address SPARE MOMENTS PUB. CO., Desk P, ALLENTOWN, PA.

TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of The Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

We would rather have peace, even with winter itch, than war.

The man of the hour should never be more than 15 minutes late.

Instead of having the girls propose, it might be better to have the young man put it this way: "Kindly take me and see what you can make of me."

When money talks, nobody feels like telling it to shut up.

The Hoosiers may love Jim Riley, but they are shooting Bob White, another singer who is good for at least one sweet song a day.

Man is a strange animal. Today he has vague ideas about becoming great. Tomorrow he will worry about holding his job.

The best thing about short skirts is that awkward man is in no danger of stepping on 'em.

Jack Warwick, who edits the paragraph column of the Toledo Blade, edits several other newspapers, but we understand he draws pay only from the Blade.—Bellefontaine Examiner.
Oh, well, 'tis not all of life to live for payday.

Cincinnati, seventy thousand wet, is more than an oasis—it's a whirlpool.

No doubt contortionists will ignore this bit of advice from the Philadelphia Inquirer: "If you ever get to the point where you are able to make both ends meet, splice the ends."

Begins to look as if Austria deserves a note from Washington.

The Chicago Tribune says Miss Clara Houston has the most perfect foot in the world. Right or left?

Pictures of Lady Eglatine—or whatever her name is—the hen that has beaten all egg-laying records, do not show her to be an extraordinary hen in appearance. But she looks as if she had been mighty busy during the last 10 months.

Now and then Conscience whispers: "Just wait till I get you alone tonight!"

After a few drinks the consumer doesn't see the label on the bottle.

Any farm woman who has fussed and worried over a flock of turkeys all summer, to bring them up in the way they should go, knows that the price is not going to be too high.

Mexico is a flat contradiction of the idea that ignorance is bliss.

Because some old cuss lied six inches about the bass he caught last summer, is no valid reason for doubting the story of the loaves and fishes.

"We're all descended from the first families," says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Uh-huh. And let's forget about any horses that may have been stolen more than a hundred years ago.

It's better to be called a darn fool than to be one.

These are the "good old days" people will talk about 40 years hence.

A woman told us the other day that she thought it would be a good idea for posterity to begin right away to save money with which to pay off Europe's war indebtedness.

Any man who has a reputation for lying should never relate a solemn fact.

"An Arkansas woman who keeps a hotel has just married her seventh husband." Some day she'll get hold of a man who will inherit that hotel.

Somebody ought to explain why it is that a fellow will forget the name of the stranger he met no longer than last week, and still remember Baldy, the old brown mare, Charley, the sorrel colt, Jeff, the mule, the old cow Spot, and Watch, the dog—all friends of 30 or more years ago.

Much has been said concerning Mr. Bryan's remark that if he had lived 200 years ago he would have been hanged. But no pessimist has taken it to mean that the world is growing worse.

Something has happened to the theory that war causes wet weather.

Don't know where the Northern Spy apple got its name, but its juices are a mixture of dew and sunbeams, flavored with the love-song of the oriole.

Chicago's wet parade was far from representative of old John Barleycorn. The big town's down and outers, ragged and hungry children and poverty-pinched women, should have been given the place of honor in the procession.

There never was a bunch of keys that jingled like a pocketful of silver coins.

Colonel Roosevelt has the satisfaction of having advocated many of President Wilson's ideas first.

A New York man has discovered that Rome fell because women went into politics. Thought it was because the men didn't stay at home in the evening.

Trying to make matrimony unpopular isn't human.

Preparedness for peace will be a protection against Mr. Bryan's piffle.

Nothing is more startling than to have an alarm clock go off when you didn't know it was loaded.

A man would have greater confidence in dried beef but for the fear that he may get mule instead of horse.

THE EARTH GIVES ITS INCREASE

The value of the five principal grain crops of 1915, as estimated this week by the United States department of agriculture, is $3,534,952,977—a figure of such cosmic proportions that the minds of none of us can begin to grasp it.

If these crops were to be paid for in gold, silver, copper and paper money, all now in circulation being applied to the discharge of the debt, the government would yet have to strike off $100,000,000 more before the last farmer was compensated. Fifteen times as much silver or six times as much gold would be required, if payment were made in one of these metals.

It would take less than one-third of this mighty sum to pay off the national debt. With the money in his treasury, Uncle Sam, if so minded, could dig ten more Panama canals.

The customs receipts of the United States in 1914 was about $292,000,000, the internal revenues about $380,000,000—imposing figures, but small by comparison with that mountainous $3,534,952,977.

Last year, the people paid $283,000,000 in salaries to public school teachers. Take this from the value of the five crops, wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, and there is more than three billions of dollars left.

The sum amounts to more than half the value of all farm buildings, more than half the worth of all farm animals. It is eight per cent on the value of all farms and farm property.

All industries dwindle when they range alongside the agricultural industries. Steel and iron, coal and copper, the gold mines and the silver lead and zinc, the railroads, the merchant marine, the towering skyscrapers and the sprawling factories of the industrial centers—all of them, great in their degree, appear but infants in enterprise beside the giant who stands between the world and starvation.

HONORS WELL WON

The war threw enormous tasks upon the shoulders of all the American ambassadors in Europe. Gerard at Berlin, Page at London, Herrick in Paris and Morgenthau in Constantinople, were faced with work, with problems and difficulties which were little less than overwhelming.

But none of these found himself in so difficult a situation as Brand Whitlock, at Brussels. Accredited to one country, he had to deal with the military representatives of another. He had virtually to admit a conquest which the conquerors were not prepared to proclaim to the world. Food for the starving had to be distributed through his hands. Subjects of nations at war with the masters of Belgium had to be protected, so far as protection could be given. The office has required the utmost tact and delicacy, watchfulness, energy and good temper. That Mr. Whitlock should have broken down under the weight of his responsibilities might have been expected. A far stronger man physically would have suffered from the ordeal.

Toledo is proud that one of its citizens should have borne himself so well, that one of us, without previous experience in diplomacy, should prove so ready and resourceful. When he arrives home, he will be welcomed as a worthy son who has carried himself with honor.

WAR NERVES FLUTTERING

The war has come to that stage out of which peace may suddenly develop because one side or the other has lost its nerve.

There was such a period in our Civil war. People in the north, desperate over the long series of defeats to their armies, besieged Washington with cries and petitions for a settlement of the disputes. Something of the same sort visited the south in later months, though the voices were not so strong, the south having put almost the last available man on the fighting line.

At this moment the European war appears to be going against the Entente Powers. In the British parliament the other day, speakers demanded that the government should give the most serious consideration to every proffer of honorable peace. The change in the French cabinet was due to a fluttering of nerves more than to any other one thing. That most of the peace talk comes out of Germany may indicate that the unorganized and indefinable peace party is making itself vocal. Some want to quit in England, France and Germany even if government and fighters have no desire or thought of it.

According to estimates of experts, the two forces are now nearly equal. If one of them makes a plain and open bid for peace within the next few weeks it is a pretty good sign that that particular side has lost its nerve.

DOLLARS VS. DEFENSE

Sooner or later in his speech, the pacifist orator lugs in the dollar. The navy costs so many millions, the army so many more. Out of his revenues, Uncle Sam has to spend such and such a frightful percentage for the upkeep of the military services.

The pacifist writer of books fills pages and pages with fine and beautiful language about the "Brotherhood of Man" and the "Dawn of the New Era of Arbitration." And then he swings into his stride. He prints columns of figures showing the high cost of keeping men in arms. He talks of "economic wastes" due to the enlistment of men as soldiers and sailors who might otherwise be employed in factories. The grand climax is "War does not pay!" Of the trenches and the hospitals, the author has a lively horror. But it is the statistics of dollars that make his soul shudder and writhe.

Why should we not be frank in this struggle between "preparation" and "anti-preparation?" Four-fifths of the unofficial opposition is founded on the hatred of taxes. Five-sixths of the legislative opposition is founded on the indignation over perquisites lost, the dread of the sacrifice of "pork." The campaign will be the clearer if this is understood. It will be infinitely more honest.

A CASE OF FAT

According to Mrs. Florence Finch Kelly, the souls of Kansans are lapped in lead.

Time was when they boasted their enlightened enthusiasm for education and, though they starved for it, subscribed willingly to the support of the schools. But now, says Mrs. Kelly, "the leading political parties vie with each other before the electorate in the policy of civic stinginess that pinches many of the state institutions, notably those of higher learning." The Kansas of today is "smugly self-complacent, proud of her material possessions, given to chanting her own praises, intent on the luxuries and pleasures she can buy with her wealth."

"Bleeding Kansas" it was once. Is it to be "Benighted Kansas" before long?

AUTHORITY A-PLENTY

The administration, in its rather tardy acceptance of the necessity of military preparedness, is not breaking new ground, even in America. Great Americans since the beginnings of the Republic have seen the wisdom of national defense.

Thomas Jefferson, although believing during his earlier public life, that the isolation of this nation would absolve it from the solution of military problems, later came to believe and to proclaim that preparedness was our only salvation. In 1814, after observing the mismanagement of the second war with England, he wrote: "I think the truth must now be obvious that our people are too happy at home to enter into regular service, and they cannot be defended but by making every citizen a soldier."

Mr. Wilson, in his advocacy of national defense, prefers to go back considerably farther into history. An Associated Press dispatch tells us that the President is backing up his views with a bit of the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel. Note this verse: "But if the watchman see the sword come, and blow not the trumpet, and the people be not warned; if the sword come and take away any person from among them, he is taken away in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at the watchman's hand."

DON'T GET TOO TIRED

Specialists who are interested principally in nerves are fond of advising their patients and their friends—perhaps their patient friends—against "getting too tired." They refer, of course, to the deadly effect of overfatigue on the human body.

That isn't even half the reason for not getting too tired. Complete weariness means that mental and moral resistance, along with the physical, has been crushed out. If one is tired enough, impulses however ill-conceived, however dangerous, tend to slip into action. Fatigue has overcome the moral reserves. There is nothing left to fight with.

In utter weariness, that dependable sense of discrimination which holds back a bad impulse and lets a good one prevail, which steadies action and picks and chooses decisions, is no longer available.

Beware of Saturday night, says a great educator. It is the time when many men are too tired to do right.

FUTILE PROPHECIES

Whether Governor Willis is right or not in reading the election returns of Tuesday as a forecast of Republican victory in 1916, there is certainly nothing in the figure which can give the Democrats hope and confidence. The Republicans have made gains in state and congressional elections. The Democrats have suffered losses even in those states and municipalities where nomination on the Democratic ticket is invariably synonymous with winning the election.

As a matter of cold truth neither of the big parties has any right to indulge in prophecy. The party issues are not clear. No one can guess who the Republican candidate will be and there is no absolute certainty that Mr. Wilson will run again, many of his own party feeling that the single-term pledge should be kept. Reconciliation of Republicans and Progressives is not complete and, for all anyone may say, it may never be. Across the Democratic path falls the shadow of Bryan. If the late secretary decides to run, the defection may be as disastrous to the Wilson cause as the Progressive movement was to Taft's. Republicans talk of tariff reform as the foremost issue of next year's campaign. Yet that issue may be utterly spoiled by an upward revision of the tariff conducted this winter by the Democrats.

Forecasting the election of 1916 is about as difficult as finding the hole after one has stuck a finger in a dish of mush.

A Texas woman asks: "Is there any way of correcting bow legs when one has reached her twenties?" It's astonishing that a woman should reach her twenties before discovering that she has bow legs.

'Twould be a waste of words to tell Mr. Bryan when he is climbing the fence, to be careful and not pull the gun after him.

We imagine Villa is the kind of man who, when he wants a job of killing done right, feels that he must do it himself.

SWAMP CHANGED INTO FINE FARM

Big Business Takes Up Agriculture on 11,000-Acre Tract in New York.

Big business has gone into farming. In Genesee county, N. Y., there is under way one of the largest farming undertakings in the world, owned and operated not by a co-operative association of ruralists, but by New York city capitalists.

Eleven thousand acres of growing fruit and vegetables is the capacity of this nine-mile by two-mile farm which the application of business methods has changed from a desolate swamp, bristling with poplars and 40-foot maples, and laughed at by the whole countryside, into a mighty out-door hotbed of rich, black muck, lavish in fertility.

Miles of Drainage Canals.

More than 100 miles of drainage canals thread their way across the broad expanse, and to pay off the farm hands a 60-mile automobile trip is required. But more important than mere size are the progressive methods that are turning the farm into what is really a country produce manufacturing plant. That is exactly what they intend to make it—a factory which will produce lettuce, celery, spinach, beans, peas and many other vegetables in enormous quantities for the markets, not only of the Atlantic seaboard, but also of the West and Canada.

Lumberjacks Imported.

When the first engineers pitched their camp on the slope of the neighboring hills a few years ago, they saw a vast marsh covered with dense underbrush, and, in some parts, with heavy forest. They adopted no halfway measures. A whole colony of Adirondack lumberjacks was set to work.

As the obstacles were thinned away, the engineers commenced their job of gouging a widt ditch straight through the middle of the valley. In to this main canal soon were to empty over 100 miles of minor lateral canals, which would drain off the superfluous water from the great waste areas. Great dredges scooped and scraped, dynamite gangs blasted and blew away a path, the lumberjacks hacked and chopped their way through the brush and forest growth for months and months, and finally the earth lay bare and fairly dry.

Completeness Astonishes.

Some areas of the land were cleared of forest, stripped of brush, drained of water, plowed and harrowed within nine months. And from the same plot only three months later a bountiful harvest of lettuce was gathered.

The completeness of the layout astonishes the visitor. Starting from headquarters, the offices of the farm, one passes in rapid succession a half dozen dwellings, sleek in their stucco and neat in design. They are the homes of the farm officials, the department heads of the rural manufacturing plant.

"Old Dobbin" Has Passed.

Electric lighting, telephones, phonographs and other comforts of city folks abound throughout the establishment. Nor is the big farm without its clubhouse. That is one of the pet ideas of big business along employe efficiency lines. It helps to solve the hired man problem on the big farm.

Soon there will be a cold storage plant near the railroad and a central packing house for the produce. In addition, there will be a series of canneries. "Old Dobbin" has given way to great tractors that plow and harrow the broad fields. Thus, big business has put its hand to the plow, and the results are such as the old fashioned farmer never dreamed of.

Women Serve as Actors

London, Nov. 11.—The shortage of men in the theatre is well illustrated by the new staff of the Kingsway, which Miss Lena Ashwell has reopened. Her staff includes many two-men in entirely novel parts. There are lime lights worked by three women, who will wear on the "perch" a masculine-looking costume of breeches, leggings and a long loose coat, while a girl has been taught to assist at the electric switchboard on the stage, and a woman will help to shift some of the light scenery. A woman check-taker, and a woman assisting in the box office, to say nothing of a woman stage manager, in the same theatre seem quite in the right order of things in war time. So far, the management at the Kingway have been unable to find a woman commissionaire. Women object to dodging about for taxis or autos on wet or foggy nights, and so an ex-soldier will be retained. There will be a woman's orchestra and a woman press agent.

Had Portrait of His Father

London, Nov. 12.—This is the latest anecdote of the Prince of Wales:

Two British officers, motoring from the front, happened across a wounded French soldier. To assist the fellow into the car and make him comfortable was the work of a few minutes.

On the way the pollu became communicative, talked about his fiancee, and produced her photo.

"Have not you one of your bonne amie?" asked the man of the younger of the good Samaritans, whereupon the latter blushed furiously. "No," stammered the youthful officer, "but I have a portrait of my father on me and I will make you a present of it." Upon this the Prince produced a sovereign and handed the gold piece to the confused French private.

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

This is not the first time that submarines have operated in the Mediterranean against the shipping of the Allies. Months ago, when the attack at the Dardanelles was young, a German submarine did great damage among the war vessels of the invaders. The claim was made that this craft had been driven all the way from the North sea, past Gibraltar and into the Aegean. The English declared it impossible and said the submarine had been sent to Constantinople overland in parts.

It does not matter how the craft got into the southern seas. The big fact is that the submarines are there and that, in an incredibly short time, they have sunk several vessels, caused many deaths and put a new problem on the shoulders of the Allies.

Sunday School

"JONAH" PREACHERS AND TEACHERS

The International Sunday School Lesson for November 21 is "Jonah a Missionary to Ninevah."—Jonah 3:1; 4:11.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

The name of Jonah is good for a smile in almost any company. The slang phrase "He's a Jonah" is common among myriads who do not know the first word of the story of the runaway prophet. Other masses of people merely have a dim notion that Jonah brought bad luck in a ship; was thrown overboard and swallowed by a whale, of which more anon.

Now, by the choice of the Jonah story by the International Lesson Committee, there is put squarely up to the millions of members of the Sunday school, the realization that there are modern preachers and teachers who are Jonahs in two senses, in that they encumber the gospel ship, and run away from their divine mission and message. Purposely on not, there are a host of Christians who are modern Jonahs in the first two phases of that prophet's experiences. Thank God, there are also men who represent Jonah in the third and victorious stage of the work.

The thing that is most wrong with our day is that our prophets haven't given us their uttermost message. They have declined to declare the whole counsel of God. They have put human comfort before divine commands. They have sought their own ease rather than served their divine mission. Let us admit it frankly, that many of us have shrunk from the hard places in kingdom service. There are scores of applications for the pulpit of every prosperous church with a good salary which becomes vacant, but the difficult fields go unmanned. What is this but the case of Jonah over again?

Perhaps our present universal shake-up will be the big fish experience for our modern Jonahs. Out of the travail of the world's woe we may hope to see new prophets emerge. All great spirits are suffering heaviness of heart because this "collapse of civilization" has come to pass while the Church idled complacently along about petty concerns.

Today in Old Ninevah

Nobody has yet attempted to explain why the currents of world war and of universal human interest are once again setting toward Bible lands. Palestine is anew, as in the days of Scripture, the center of the whole earth. Military movements and diplomatic struggles converge on the scenes of the Bible story. Perhaps the great God has designed some new revelation of Himself in the ancient land of Abraham. Does this convergence of events upon sacred soil portend a new crisis for humanity? Certainly there is a new dramatic relation between the daily newspaper and the inspired Scripture.

A novelist could scarcely imagine a more melodramatic situation than that now beheld in the exile of the Armenian survivors to the city of the Mosul; for Mosul is directly across the river from the ruins of Ninevah, and connected therewith by a bridge of boats. Women of Mosul do their laundering on the eastern banks of the Tigris and spread their clothes to dry beneath the ruined walls of the ancient capital of Assyria, the city of Jonah. This city to which the children of Israel were later driven, is now the destination of hunted and harried Armenian survivors.

As these persecuted Christians in 1915 look upon the vast ruins of the once great city, even as I myself have stood upon the remains of Sennacherib's palace and viewed them, will they recall the ancient prophecies and remember that while God's justice may seem slow, it never fails to run. Ninevah crumbled to dust is God's testimony that His word is sure, and that His peaople will be preserved.

Where Jonah's Name Lives

I found at Ninevah a startling thing. The great city—and its greatness may still be seen in the ruined walls traceable from the heights of the palace ruins—is now leveled to earth and unoccupied. The only life in it is one little village, and this is called "Neby Yunis," which is the Arabic for "Phophet Jonah." The village is built about a sacred mosque over the ruins of an ancient church which contains the reputed site of Jonah's tomb. The sheik of the mosque escorted me down to see Jonah's grave. It is poetic justice that after twenty-eight centuries the name of Jonah should still persist on the site of his preaching; while that of Ninevah's kings is lost.

This is not the place to get into the question of the historicity of the book of Jonah. Whether it be a literal record or an allegorical homily, as modern critics contend, its message is one and the same. No point of fact named in the story is impossible.

That Whale

Mountains of good paper have been spoiled by absurd dissertations on the point that a whale's mouth is not large enough to admit the body of a man, and that, therefore, Jonah could not have been swallowed by the whale. Well, who says he was? Certainly not the Book of Jonah. The translators of King James' version did fall into the error, in the one New Testament allusion to Jonah, of translating the Greek word "great sea monster" into the biggest thing of which they had personal knowledge, which was a whale; but the original books in both the Old and New Testaments use the word "great sea monster." It is a matter of scientific demonstration that there are, or have been, such great fishes. For that matter, the Book says that God "prepared" a great fish, which phrase in itself eliminates all difficulties for devout souls who do not balk at miracles. It seems like a device of the evil one that the real message of the Jonah story should be obscured by the figure of a whale, which has no business in the picture.

Jonah, who was a mature man, a sort of court chaplin in the palace of Jeroboam, king of Isreal, was called to a foreign mission, to preach repentance to Ninevah. He ran away from his duty and took ship for the West. When a storm arose, and the sailors began to consider who was responsible for the wrath of the gods, Jonah's manhood reasserted itself, and he offered himself as a sacrifice to the waves. When the storm did not abate, he was thrown overboard and found refuge for three days, or parts of three days, in a cavity—the word does not necessarily mean stomach—of a great sea monster. He was cast up on the shore that he had left. I have visited the shrine near Sidon which the Moslems maintain to mark the very spot where they say Jonah came ashore.

This experience of stress taught Jonah his lesson. He went back to Israel and thence overland to the Tigris and down the river,—probably on a kelek, or goatskin raft, which is still the present fashion—until he reached Ninevah, the then capital of the world. He had been disobedient to his first call, but so great is the patience of God, that He often gives men a second chance to do their duty. When Jonah gave up his pride for obedience, he won a success in Nineveh that makes a modern Billy Sunday revival seem small.

Like many a pastor of a down-town church, whose prosperous members are leaving, Jonah wanted to run away from a hard job. There is scarcely any other test of faith like that of a great city. It represents in our time the convergence of all problems. The heart-breaking difficulty of Christian work which envisages a whole city, is known only to those who are in the thick of the fight. Yet it is in the greatest cities that the greatest victories must be won for God.

All profound students of the city problem perceive that religion is its one hope of final solution. The modern city preacher's task is not so easy as Jonah's: his work is many-sided, and ever tends to dissipate him from his primary task of preaching repentance. He has to think in large units, for parochialism is a primary peril of city churches. Not all Christians have learned to weep over the city as their Master did. The more prevalent fashion is to move to the suburbs when conditions grow uncomfortable. Still the need abides, and those who dare to remain for the task are confronted with the demand for new methods of presenting the old Message.

Going Hard to Hard Places.

The lesson Committee designates this as a foreign mission lesson. Ninevah is to represent the need and call of the world outside Christendom. Jonah has been termed the first foreign missionary. Dean Stanley calls him "the first apostle to the Gentiles." What he was reluctant to do, our own time has attempted more courtgeously as notable meetings this winter of the Layman's Missionary Movement illustrate. We have dared to go up against heathendom with a victorious message of God's love. "Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel," has come to many men, mature as well as young. Only recently the rector of one of the most fashionable churches in Philadelphia offered himself to his mission board for service in the Philippine Islands.

As even Ninevah repented under Jonah's preaching, so also both the modern city and heathen lands are succumbing to the gospel message. The story of Billy Sunday's work in America, and George Sherwood Eddy's work in Asia, are worth studying in connection with the Jonah narrative. Great mass movements toward Christianity are under way in India, especially, but also in China and in Africa.

"I may not stay to see the day
When the great Savior shall bear sway,
And earth shall glitter in the ray,
That cometh from above;

"But come it fast, or come it slow,
'Twill come at last, I surely know,
And heaven and earth shall feel the glow—
And men shall call it Love."

Pensions of disabled Canadians vary from $75 to $265 a year. A British private can get as much at $325 a year pension for his wounds, according to their nature.

HOLDING UP THE PRESIDENT'S HANDS

From Baltimore American.

Balkan Campaign a Side Issue

Military Expert Says That the War Must Be Decided on One of the Northern Fronts.

Lieut. J. B. W. Gardiner in the Scientific American.

Interest in the Great War is still centered in the situation in Serbia created by the Teutonic invasion of that state and the entrance of Bulgaria on the Teuton side. Russia, France, England and Italy, in the order named, have formally declared war on Bulgaria so that the combined efforts of the entire Quadruple Entente will probably be thrown into the near eastern theatre to thwart the Teuton plans. There is a tendency on the part of foreign correspondents to regard the Balkan situation as one fraught with the greatest danger to the Allies' cause. So important indeed do these correspondents make out the newly created situation, that if future developments of diplomatic or military events go in the slightest degree further against the Allies, the latters' situation will be truly desperate and the whole fortune of war will probably go against them. Before taking up the military campaign in this theatre as it has developed since October 14th, the date of the last review that has appeared in these columns, it may prove interesting to analyze briefly the situation as a whole to see just what justification there is for this point of view.

In the first place certain facts are of such common knowledge that there can be no dispute. The available man power still remaining as a potential reserve is much greater with the Allies, as they are at present constituted, than with the Teutons. The Teuton wastage through casualties is, on the Russian front, somewhat less probably than the Russian, but on other fronts is, with equal probability, greater. This does not mean the rate of wastage based on the relative numbers of men engaged, but the actual numerical losses. Again, the Allies have unquestioned financial superiority. British commerce is practically unmolested. In spite of the German submarine activity, over 98 per cent of British and French vessels, inbound or outbound, reach their destination and discharge their cargoes. Germany's commerce is totally destroyed, so that everything Germany buys abroad (and she is unquestionably getting some supplies through neutral ports) must be paid for not in an exchange of merchandise, but in cash, and she must in addition pay for the supplies produced at home with cash drawn entirely from her internal resources. In shell production it is possible that Germany may have at present a certain superiority, but this superiority, if it exists at all, is fast disappearing. Through British control of the seas, the Allies have the markets and factories of the world at their command. Enormous contracts have been let in this country, deliveries under which are just beginning to reach material proportions. Soon the pendulum will swing the other way and in shell supply also the advantage will rest with the Allies. These three things—man power, money and shell—are the all-important factors in modern war and they cannot be offset by the more perfect German organization. The effect of the Allies' superiority in these factors has been amply demonstrated in the past month both in France and in Russia. Last winter the Allies began a determined offense in Artois and in the Champagne. In Artois the fighting was particularly desperate for possession of Loos with the surrounding hills which dominated both the city of Lens and the approaches to it. In the Champagne the fighting was directed against the German positions on the hills, just behind which ran the Challerange-Bazancourt railroad, the connecting link between the German army in the Argonne and that in the Champagne. In both cases the French offense, though lasting for several months, was unsuccessful and gradually subsided. Nine months later, through superiority in shell and in men, at least at the points of attack, the Allies accomplished in three days what they had failed to accomplish before in three months. The German line in the west is thinning out, not to the point where it can be broken and penetrated over a wide front, but to the point where it can be deeply indented. The most favorable aspect of the case that the kaiser can see, is a stalemate. He cannot go ahead, he might possibly keep the English and French in their trenches. Ultimately, unless a decision can be gained in the east, this must mean victory for that side which possesses the greatest resources—in this case, the Allies. This transfers attention to the Russian front.

Two months ago the Russians seemed shattered, their organization disrupted, their inferiority in shell so marked that to check the rush of the German advance that started in May from the Dunajec river seemed an impossible task. The Russians were apparently trapped time after time only to escape capture or annihilation through the extremely clever strategy of the Russian commander. Suddenly the German advance was halted, the Russians seized the initiative and striking back along the entire line from Riga to Bessarabia, succeeded in straightening out their line and held the Germans absolutely in place west of the railroad from Riga to Rovno. There is but one possible answer—men and shell. As for the latter, Russia has, through double-tracking the Trans-Siberian road, increased her supply, or the Germans, through lack of a lateral communication, have of necessity decreased theirs. The result is the same—an equality of artillery which narrows the proposition down to one of individual rifle fire—which is to the number of men. And in man power Russia is superior.

It is on the eastern or the western front that the war will be won. It is inconceivable how it could be otherwise. The Teutons may create a situation in the Balkans, in fact have done so, which appeals strongly to the imagination. The conquest of Serbia will be a dramatic triumph but will not prove a military decision. It will merely put ahead the day of peace rather than bring it nearer.

VARIETIES

Tennis and football are popular in Peking.

Queen ants have been known to live fifteen years.

Villa "dollars" bring one cent each in New York.

Bulgaria's population is now estimated at 4,900,000.

Newfoundland was bought by Great Britain for £10.

Swiss toys are to be marketed in the United States.

Five new Mongolian towns have been opened to trade.

Maryland's shore crab supply is becoming scarcer yearly.

Eighty per cent. of Cuba's shoes come from the United States.

Bertha Krupp von Bohlen's fortune is estimated at $125,000,000.

Japan's forests are being cut away at a rate of 1,000,000 acres a year.

Swimming is compulsory in the curriculum of the Swedish school child.

Mushrooms have been known to force themselves through a cement sidewalk.

The newest office building feature is a garage for the accommodation of tenants.

Sediment carried to sea by the Amazon river can be detected 100 miles from the coast.

Negotiations are under way for the establishment of a Russian-American bank in Moscow.

In a kite flying contest held in Cincinnati, the bow kites displayed their superiority in many ways.

An Englishman has invented a fly-killing instrument that works with a trigger and resembles a pistol.

Extensive work has been begun to prove definitely whether petroleum can be found in South America.

The Bohemian 1915 hop crop is estimated at 11,000,000 pounds, 50 per cent decrease compared to the crop of 1914.

Electrical apparatus to determine the range and tone of human voices has been invented by a German woman.

Pittsburgh pays $40.10 a pupil yearly for operating schools. Los Angeles pays $71.25; Cleveland, $46.30, and Chicago $45.29.

France and Russia are now in direct communication by wireless, two powerful stations having been recently completed.

Tree planting on the sand hills of Nebraska has been successful. Jack pines planted there ten years ago are now 15 feet in height.

Cases of the plague in Russia have been traced to the fact that the victims handled camels that had died of a similar disease.

A church in England still is using a barrel organ that has been in constant service since the early part of the eighteenth century.

After three years of work a government committee has recommended a uniform system of weights and measures for all India.

The belting used on machinery in the Russian oil fields is made of camel's hair, resisting grease better than rubber, leather or cotton.

French scientists have demonstrated that the vapors of iodine and bromine pass through thin glass, even at ordinary temperature.

Using a modified wireless receiving instrument, a French scientist has been able to detect thunderstorms more than 300 miles distant.

In seeking game fish Japanese fishermen use lines made of wild oyster silk, which is translucent and practically invisible in the water.

Ventilating apparatus that automatically changes the air in a telephone booth each time it is used has been patented by an Illinois inventor.

Europe and Africa are the only continents which have more women than men, and the reverse was the case in Africa until within recent years.

The owner of some limestone caves in Virginia has piped the air from them into his house, to provide an even temperature the year around.

For preserving paintings a German has patented a process which consists of inclosing them in tight, glass-front cases filled with nitrogen.

Norwegian navigators have developed a new route for shipping into the interior of Siberia through rivers that empty into the Arctic ocean.

An extensive deposit of remarkably pure asphalt has been discovered in Honduras in land controlled by a resident of the United States.

Human hair is in great demand in Europe for weaving into draperies, for which long practice at parting makes the material particularly valuable.

Switzerland's highest aerial tramway, a mile and a half long and climbing to an altitude of nearly a mile, was built solely for sightseeing tourists.

The 25,000 inhabitants which were credited to Dawson City, Alaska, during the height of the 1898 gold rush have now dwindled to a mere 2,000.

Four cities in Germany, four in France, one in Italy and one in Russia, have installed ozone plants for the purification of their drinking water.

The world's principal jade mine is in Burma, where the privilege of mining the stone has been in possession of one Indian tribe for many generations.

Shoes with quickly removable soles and heels have been invented in France for railroad men so that they can escape should their feet be caught in tracks.

An armored automobile for military purposes, invented by a Massachusetts man, has a steel shell so covered that it will deflect a rifle bullet from whatever angle it comes.

Tests have shown that as little as one-quarter of 1 per cent of sugar will prevent cement setting, while from 1 to 2 per cent will make it set quickly, but later disintegrate.

An automobile museum has been established in London, where there are exhibited gasoline cars, made as early as 1895, a steam tricycle made in 1887, and one of the earliest steam cars made in 1860.

When a man breathes he uses his muscular strength to draw in the air, and it is afterward forced out automatically. With insects, as a German investigator has just discovered, the process is just reversed.

The death rate from cancer in Pennsylvania is said to be increasing at a rate out of all proportion to the growth in population. It is predicted that there will be 6,000 deaths from this disease in that state this year.

Impressment—the seizing of men for the British navy—was practiced for centuries, and did not become obsolete till just before the Crimean war. Sometimes the crews were taken from foreign ships on the high seas.

In granting concessions for development of its recently discovered potash deposits Spain is requiring concessionaires to reserve for national consumption such parts of the salts as the government deems advisable.

The PEACE PAGE

THE ATTIC

MARTHA HOLDEN.

...sleep, under its rafters, the attic ...is harmless enough. It is nothing ...re than a bare floor space, fring... with even rows of trunks and ...es. Near the single window is a ...r table, stacked with orderly piles ...magazines assorted by years. ...se are only the better class mag... ...es, which you always expect to ...e bound. Near the table stands ...rge and inoffensive chest of draw... ...s keeping a close mouth.

...t is time to begin housecleaning, ...d that is one thing that begins at ...top. It won't be much worth to ...n the attic. Indeed why disturb it ...all? Just mop the center floor ...ce, wash the window, hang up a ...n curtain, and walk proudly away, ...ng to the neighbor who comes in ...r sewing in the afternoon, ...'re begun housecleaning. Did the ...this morning."

...hat's what you'd like to do, and ...ost would, if it were not for that ...ained coat in the trunk way back ...e corner. It's a coat nobody ever ...s because it's too hot. It's hard... worth keeping, yet a little too good ...w away. So every spring and ...r fall it has to be shaken and ...ed and filled up again with cloves ...moth balls.

...n move out the trunks and there ...e wheels, lovely feathery, fairy ...ds waving their gossamer ban... ...e as if to deride your good house... ...ng. You open the trunk, shake ...e gloves out of the coat, carry it ...the window, discover no moths, ...g it out on the banisters to go to ...clothes line, and return to the ...k. You open all the other pack... ...thereon, wonder why you keep ..., or who you could give them to, ...e air, wrap and put away. This ...e goes on twice a year in the ...e American home with stuff ...ther is or is not useful. If use... ...and I can't use it, why am I so ...reminded as to keep and care ...? If useless, why don't I carry ...or and burn it?

...Selfishness and sentiment seem to ...e ruling spirits that invest attics. ...old suit would be fine for black ...this winter," you say, holding it ...the light, to discover a moth ...r. I guess I'll keep it. It isn't ...r anything and nothing is ...t, and I could get a house ...e out of it another year." Or, "I ...ught to send that old blanket ...to the Salvation army, but when the one on the ironing board wears out, we'll need it. And if we'd ever buy a dog, it would make him a good warm bed." Fold up the blanket in moth balls, against the evil day. Is not the evil day upon me, for doing such a thing?

You begin cleaning the bureau drawers. Such a lot of stuff. A box of flowers off old hats; ancient ribbons, dress trimmings and rolls of goods left from dresses. "Some day I'll make a quilt out of these pieces. You unroll them and then up again, repack in the boxes and close up till next housecleaning day in the spring. Of course old lame Mary, who sits all day in one spot, could piece up the warm, bright fabrics into a comfortable quilt, and might I not sometime need them? If I gave them away I might want them when I am old."

There is a box of toys, saved from children long since dead. Little Harry's rubber doll that squeaked, and might have made some baby happy has grown hard and silent in years of attic confinement. The boxes of Christmas tree ornaments that gladdened one child's heart and might have gone on giving fairy glimpses to little starvelings, are tarnished and broken by time and housecleaning handling. Picture books, little shoes, baby garments, all breathing a sentiment too sacred for words, might have been wrenched years ago from this attic and the mother heart to find fresh fields of usefulness and cheer among the needy ones of earth.

And the magazines that never are bound. There they stand, freshly piled and dusted in April and November. Their lovely pictures hidden, their stories unread, when they should be lying on hospital and prison tables, giving the diversion and instruction of which they are capable. You look them over furtively. "I can't spare that number. If our club should ever happen to study ancient pottery, I might have to write a paper on 'Aztec Fragments.' No, I better keep these magazines."

These are a few of the reasons why attic are attics. If we had them not, we would give things away while they are still useful to somebody. Our sentiment would take, perhaps, a nobler turn, the desire to help some poor child on earth in memory of the one who has gone to live in Heaven.

"Keep nothing," and "give till you feel it," are mottoes to hang on your attic wall.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

GRANDMA'S TEARS

...as evening at prayer meeting an ...d soldier of the civil war spoke ...of his grandmother often reading ...m from the good book. Placing ...r hand on his head, with tears in ...r eyes, she would ask him to be a ...d boy. Soon after she was laid to ...st and he felt so lonely he would ...en the Bible to the chapters ...had so often read to him, and be... ...he noticed the tear drop stains ...the leaves.

...Years later he had gone through the ...ar after which he had married, and ...minister said to him: "A soldier ...o can get such a beautiful ...ng lady for a wife is entitled to ...ome marriage."

...He now has grandchildren of his ...n to love, but has never forgotten ...andma's tears.—D. F. Dufur, West ...ginia.

HOME INFLUENCE

...Personally I am very much interest... ...in politics, but I haven't the least ...ire to vote. If women have the ...e kind of influence in their own ...mes, when any question that is real... ...important, or has a direct bearing ...on home life, is to be settled by ...e women, by using that influ... ...with husbands, sons and broth... ...will get the desired results.

...There is one instance that proves ...at home influence can do. In 1912, ...West Virginia voted on the prohibition ...amendment. The drys won by 90,000 ...majority. At the same time Colorado ...voted on the liquor question and pro... ...was lost by a large majority. Re... ...women have had the right to ...te in Colorado for 20 years.

...The result in West Virginia was due ...largely to the home influence of the ...good women of the state. Out of a ...large acquaintance, I know of but very ...few of those same women who care ...for suffrage. The good or evil that ...may come from extending the ballot ...to women is best gauged by the use ...they have made of it in the states ...where they are permitted to vote. At ...present women have full and partial ...suffrage in twelve states. Seven of ...these are whisky states. Prohibition ...has been defeated in more than one ...of these states, since the women were ...enfranchised.

...Notably, California, the only large ...state that has given women equal suf... frage rights with men, defeated prohibition by 140,000 majority. Also the people, by their ballots, at the same time, settled the question until 1924, which is the earliest date that another prohibition measure can be brought before the people of the state. (Man trim Mich. please take notice). Does this look like woman suffrage makes little heaven out of the states where it exists?

Do not understand me to say women are not intelligent enough to vote. No doubt there are many suffragists who believe that the woman vote is the panacea for all ills political. But how about the greater per cent who follow suffrage as a fad?

Remember this when you enfranchise the progressive, intelligent woman, you are also conferring the ballot upon the ignorant, evil-minded, easily influenced woman, both white and colored.

Conditions are far from perfect, but why double the electorate of any state with the necessary expense that this entails for the very unquestionable good that may result? How much better it would be for our country, if the undesirable male vote could be eliminated. Impossible, you say. Then why make a bad matter worse by giving to women the unrestricted use of the ballot?

In 1916, when the voters of West Virginia decide the woman suffrage amendment, I hope they will exhibit the same farseeing judgment that has been lately shown by a large majority of the men of New Jersey.—Opposed to Suffrage, W. Va.

WOMEN'S CLUBS

I have enjoyed the letters on the Peace Page for some time, but like the ones describing some interesting place better than the discussion of dancing, equal suffrage and moving picture shows. We can not see everything alike and I doubt if the letters change many people's opinions from what they were to begin with.

If we look for good in this world, I think we can find it just as easily as the bad. We have been asked to tell what we can about women's clubs.

I am a country woman and can only tell of those where we lived before coming to our present home. The women of the neighborhood had a Housewife club. Our motto was the Golden Rule. Not all were Christian women, but I think we were all helped in both mental and moral ways and we certainly enjoyed the social advantages.

In the winter time we met evenings and all the family were invited. We had short programs sometimes, while at others there were games of various kinds.

Instead of this club hindering any church work, it was a help for through the club we became acquainted with a minister and his family and they helped with our Sunday school and held religious services Sunday evenings, after the club had raised money to buy lamps and extra seats for the school house. Since the time we were there, the club has grown and they have changed to a farmers' club, and both men and women belong, meeting in the schoolhouse instead of at the homes, as this was in the western part of South Dakota where homesteaders' houses are too small to entertain a large crowd.—Aunt Reba, S. D.

This is interesting. Let us hear from the club women of our family. If it is generally conceded to be a good thing, your letters may inspire the foundation of new clubs.—M. H.

FUN AND FRIVOLITY

A few words on fun and frivolity. There are about three distinct kinds of fun, bad fun or all blasphemous or profane levity, simply frivolous or nonsensical fun and all pure wit and humor, sensible fun.

The first is not to be tolerated of course. The third is commendable and even praiseworthy, I think the only question is concerning the second. Should we indulge in fun simply because its funny, or ludicrous or frivolous? There may be very many instances when its difficult to draw the line and make the distinction.

I am inclined to favor frivolity sometimes, somewhat like I favor spice in our food, to improve its flavor and taste. Or like I favor shortening in a biscuit. You can have too much flavoring or shortening. Fun or frivolity is like other recreations, it soothes and cheers us, but we must not have too much. It must be an incident and not a main object.

A keen sense of the ludicrous is all right and should be recognized. I regard all innocent fun makers as public benefactors and praiseworthy persons. A sense of the ridiculous or the comic in man alone is evidence to my mind that our Creator intended us to laugh.

I think we may test any specimen of fun by the effect it has on our minds. Any fun that seems to have the slightest degrading effect had better be let alone. No rule can be laid down for everyone, for "one man's meat is another's poison." What may be innocent with one, might be hurtful to another. Everyone and their God must decide. I rather favor frivolity in broken doses. I think the fact that some see in it an evil, may be due to a lack of a keen sense of the ridiculous. Others may abuse this and pervert its use.—H. M., Tenn.

LIVER SPOTS

A "safe and sane way" to get rid of liver spots is to drink water. Drink at least eight glasses (two quarts) a day, and in six months' time the spots will be gone. A neighbor and myself can vouch for this cure from personal experience.—M. S. T., Mich.

INFORMATION WANTED

Can any one of our readers tell me what to do for an old fashioned Singer sewing machine that skips stitches? It works fine except for this.

What will take out the black spots on flannel left by the house spider?—C. A. F., Ohio.

Makes Stubborn Coughs Vanish in a Hurry

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup
Easily and Cheaply
Made at Home.

...some one in your family has an ...irritate cough or a bad throat or ...cold that has been hanging on ...refuses to yield to treatment, get ...any drug store 2½ ounces of ...and make it into a pint of ...h syrup and watch that cough ...

...Over the 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 ...worth) into a pint bottle and ...the bottle with plain granulated ...syrup. The total cost is about ...cents, and gives you a full pint—a ...family supply—of a most effective ...at a saving of $2. A day's ...will usually overcome a hard ...Easily prepared in 5 minutes ...directions with Pinex. Keeps ...perfectly and has a pleasant taste. ...children like it.

...It is really remarkable how promptly ...it loosens the dry, hoarse ...cough and heals the inflamed ...membranes in a painful cough. It also ...stops the formation of phlegm in the ...throat and bronchial tubes, thus end... ...the persistent loose cough. A ...splendid remedy for bronchitis, winter ...cough, bronchial asthma and whoop... ...cough.

...Pinex is a special and highly concen... ...compound of genuine Norway ...pine extract, rich in guaiacol, which ...is healing to the membranes.

...To avoid disappointment by asking ...your druggist for "2½ ounces of ...Pinex," and do not accept anything ...else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction goes with this preparation or ...money promptly refunded. The Pinex ...Co., Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WOMEN RULE IN LOS ANGELES COURT

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11.—This city boasts of the first court in the nation in which the judge, clerk, bailiff and reporter are all women. The scope of the court includes all cases in which girls in their minority are defendants, and which concern boys up to nine years of age.

On the first day of this women's court 14 cases were tried and disposed of by the judge, Miss Orfa Jean Shontz, who recently was appointed referee of the juvenile court. The female bench is composed of (left to right) Mrs. F. H. Bryan, clerk; Judge Shontz; Mrs. Catherine Haw, bailiff, and Miss E. P. Houghton, reporter.

—Photo Copyrighted, 1915, by International Film Service.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Scalloped Chicken.

Chop fine as dice the meat of a cooked chicken. Thicken the liquor in which it was boiled with butter and flour and season with pepper and salt. Fill a pudding dish with alternate layers of bread crumbs, chicken, sauted mushrooms and sliced cooked potatoes. End with crumbs on the top. Then pour over the gravy (enough to moisten the dish), add a few pieces of butter and bake till brown.

Rice Muffins.

One cupful of cold boiled rice, one pint of flour, two eggs, one quart of milk, or enough to make a thin batter; one tablespoonful of lard or butter, one teaspoonful of salt. Beat hard and bake quickly in hot muffin irons.

Stuffed Apples.

Apples are wiped and cored, without paring or cutting, the centers filled with a mixture of a half cupful of fine bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, a half teaspoonful of cinnamon, pinch of cloves and two tablespoonfuls (or more, according of acidity of the apples) of sugar. A few spoonfuls of hot water are added and the apples baked in a quick oven until very tender. They are best served cold with cream.

Apricot Custard Pudding.

Make a soft boiled custard with one pint of milk, two eggs and two-thirds of a cupful of sugar. Add one-half of a package of granulated gelatine soaked in one-half of a cupful of cold water and stir until dissolved, then strain. Open a can of apricots, rub eight pieces through a sieve and mix the pulp smoothly with the custard. Add a drop of almond extract and pour into a wetted mold. Serve cold with cream.

Tomato Fritters.

Season highly one pint of strained tomatoes with salt, pepper and a little onion juice, then add three well-beaten eggs. Cut stale bread in fingers an inch and a half square by four long, removing all crust; baste these with the prepared tomato until thoroughly soaked. Roll each carefully in fine, dry crumbs and fry, three at a time, in deep, smoking hot fat. Drain for a moment on soft paper and send at once to the table.

Boiled Currant Pudding.

Pick apart and put through the food chopper one-quarter of a pound of beef suet. Mix with it one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter of a pound of cleaned currants and one-half of a pound of flour. Stir in just enough sweet milk to moisten to a stiff dough. Turn into a greased dish or mold with a tightly fitting lid, place on a trivet in a saucepan or kettle, pour boiling water round it, cover the kettle and keep the water at a continuous boil for two hours and a half.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A GAY OLD WORLD

I would like to ask DeRosco, which he thinks the best amusement for the young man, a good, instructive movie or the saloon. I'm sure if I had a brother I would rather he spent his evenings at a good movie for most young men want an evening away from home sometimes. I don't agree with you that the ones who make the world brighter have no time for fun.

This old world would not be much brighter if there was no fun. I think one can have some fun and not be frivolous. What do you think of a social evening at the church such as a public entertainment? I agree with Heartsease. I am perfectly contented to stay at home and keep my house clean and my baby and myself clean and have a nice warm meal for my husband when he comes in from his work on the farm. I would much rather do this than go to the polls and vote and come home tired and worn out and baby cross and my breakfast dishes to wash.

I enjoy the letters from the mothers on how to train the children, as I have a dear little girl 18 months old. My husband doesn't use whiskey or tobacco in any form. I have never been to a dance or seen a game of cards played, and I always had a nice time. Why don't more Virginians come to the front? Best wishes for you all.—Pansy of Va.

ENVIRONMENT

It has been very interesting to read the various opinions regarding dancing, woman suffrage and the movies. Moonlight Reverie, I am only 21 now, but when I was your age I was as ardent an anti-suffragette as you. I am glad to say I have outgrown that, for one would be very stale indeed if he never changed his mind. You think you are wise now, but you will grow much wiser as you grow older.

Heartsease, W. Va., you are a woman and a wife, but I imagine you are about my age. At any rate, I'll bet you have not come up against some of the sharp corners of this old world that I have or you would not be considering Belle of Egypt wrong in her desire for the vote. I don't claim to be wise, but as I know circumstances, it seems to me women are right in wanting the ballot. Belle of Egypt and others have said why much better than I can, and of this I am assured, equal suffrage is coming.

The movie is oftentimes very instructive and is, for the world, a real decent amusement, but as one writer asked, "do you want to be found there when Christ comes?" I do not agree with Aunt Eunice and others that it is positively degrading, but I do know and will frankly state that I have not seen any that were elevating. They seem to be on a level.

I have never danced except with excitement or joy, but I do not believe it is at all a suitable pastime for young people. To me it seems very degrading and statistics prove it so. Stenographer of Illinois, do you really and truly think you are doing a right thing when you dance? Is there not a doubt in your mind that perhaps the sport is questionable? Read Rom. 14:14-23 and apply it to dancing.

Some time ago a writer to the Peace Page proclaimed that environment (he termed it home influence) entirely formed a person's character. For years psychologists have debated whether environment or heredity had the more influence upon the formation of a child's character and each side advanced seemingly conclusive proofs. The question is not settled yet. Personal observation would seem to be upon the side of heredity, but the environment theory is very ideal and pretty. I have never known it to work, but my experience is not the same as befalls all of us. Perhaps some of you have.

I do not think any set rule for the bringing up of children can be given and adhered to successfully. It depends altogether upon the child, for I have seen the same methods applied to two children and one was good and the other bad.

I wonder if Mrs. G. K. E., Ohio, has raised a family of children. She can say neither have I and then I reckon we'll be quits. But one old fellow said it took difference of opinion to make a horse race, and if we all thought alike this would be a queer world indeed, and if we never changed our opinions we would be in a sad state.—Tommy of Michigan.

A YOUNG MAN'S VIEW

Many have questioned about women's rights to vote. In my opinion there is no question whatever. Women will average just as good as men, six of one and a half a dozen of the other. Therefore, they have as much right to vote as the men. However, the question has been abused. Some claim that the women's first vote would eradicate saloons. Such are day dreamers and not observers.

Our ardent suffragettes seem anxious to help the women vote liquor and drunkenness out of the home. How inconsistent! Let the girls and women start on time and keep it out instead of letting it in, and then voting it out. Of course, some innocent girls are deceived, but such cases are comparatively few. Then, think of it, a girl must be pretty simple that won't mistrust a booze sipper, and again it takes a pretty sleek man to conceal his tendencies through courtship, especially if addicted to the drink habit.

Out of 10 cases under my observation where girls married drunkards, nine knew what they were getting and knew it positively. From six to eight of these ten now drink with their husbands, and many keep it in the house all the time.

I have known of married women offering to treat others, and not long ago some women were arrested for intoxication. Woman suffrage advocates never tell these things; it is always the men that are wrong. Just how many votes would it take this class to eradicate saloons? The women are no better than men, though they often appear so. Fortunately, however, there are virtuous young women and girls, but remember that for every one of them is a correspondingly virtuous man or boy. So when it comes to voting, the woman's vote wouldn't change the liquor question any more rapidly, only the woman would have the satisfaction of voting.—The Country Plain Speaker.

ADDRESSES WANTED

Mrs. W. G. Tomlinson—Mrs. H. B. L., of Sylvania, Pa. Nebraska girl.

Miss Theresa Winters, Montur Falls—Miss Earney Fry.

OUR Correspondents

Mrs. H. R., of West Virginia, says she has receive great benefits from reading the inspiring letters which appear on the Peace Page from time to time.

M. J. Wheeler, of Pennsylvania, says the poem, Sword of Bunker Hill, printed on October 28, lacked two stanzas, and that the expression "old man" was used instead of the word "veteran." Mr. Wheeler is a civil war veteran.

L. H. V. lives in Pennsylvania, on the shore of the beautiful Allegheny river. He is a prohibitionist and woman suffragist. He hopes that Pennsylvania will have equal suffrage soon, as in that way he expects that the liquor traffic will be driven out. The women and the children are the ones who suffer from the liquor traffic, in his opinion.

H. G. M., an old bachelor of Tennessee, says he would rather be a real poet than a millionaire. He thinks the poet and musician represent the highest callings in life, as there is a language in song that is fine. He has a scrap book containing 800 of the choicest poems published in the Poet's Corner and every time he looks at it he feels like a millionaire.

M. D., of Missouri, tells of his travels in search of work. He spent a month in California, but could get nothing to do, as there is an organization there known as Native Sons. These men have the preference. He advises young men to keep away from California if they are looking for work. On his return home he broke his leg while working in a coal mine.

Mrs. S. R., Indiana, asks the correct way to send poems to the page. Address your letter to Poets' Corner, Peace Page, Toledo Weekly Blade. We want to thank you for wanting to send us some of the old favorites.

Mrs. Mary Rockwell, Lawrenceville, Pa., says she learned more of the Bible by teaching a Sunday school class than in any other way. She is glad Nebraska Girl is 'nterested in this work. Mrs. Rockwell will be 54 December 4. She is a victim of sciatic rheumatism.

Mrs. E. M. Butcher, Farwell, Mich., is glad to hear from Bible students and asks Nebraska Girl to write.

J. M. M., N. C., says that Jehosaheta, who saved Joash to keep the line of David, was a pretty good specimen of a good woman politician.

A. R. R., Indiana, finds no Bible authority for picture shows, dancing or divorce.

Being Thankful

MARTHA HOLDEN.

Being thankful is a state of mind. Our show of gratitude depends on the extent of our spiritual development. Small souls are rarely grateful. They do not see the present little blessings because of a greed for future great ones.

Learn to hail the day with thankfulness. Rise from your resting bed, face eastward to the sun and say from your heart, "I am grateful." Through all the centuries, God must have grown accustomed to ingratitude. You remember in the days of His Son, there was but one leper out of the 10 who ran back to say, "Thank you." The ratio is about the same today. God's gifts would cease if He waited for human gratitude.

But how He must enjoy it, when one of His creatures cries out in thankfulness for the daily blessings of light and breath. Let's make everyday Thanksgiving Day.

BOYS AND GIRLS

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

A Girl's View.

I have attended the movie shows many times and can say I enjoy them very much, and think many of them educational. I don't think there can be any harm in attending them.

There are also many discussing the suffrage question. I do not care anything about voting, but think it all right for those who care to vote. I think if a woman takes proper care of her home as she should, she will not have any time to meddle with politics.

I can say to B. E. of Iowa that your life undoubtedly has been full of trouble, and that I believe you would be benefiting yourself and child by leaving that man. I'm sure you could find a good home for yourself and babe.

How many of the Blade girls like to go hunting? I certainly enjoy it. There are not many girls near here that do hunt. Come on, all you boys and girls, and tell us what you think of the movies. I am 19 years old, my birthday being Nov. 8. Have I a twin?—Luella Bennett, Paoli, Ind.

Beautiful Michigan.

I live in the grand old state of Michigan. I am sure there is no state that can surpass it in soil or climate, for there are but few things that can't be produced here. And I say with the poet, "Then give three cheers for the boundless shores, That the broad lake breezes fan, Thou art dear to the hearts of the loyal sons — Beautiful Michigan."

I heartily agree with Moonlight Reverie. I don't believe in women voting, and if they get the vote in man yother states I hope Michigan will not be among the number. When men are not able to make the laws, then I think it is time for women to begin, but not until then. What has happened to Plain Pauline of Ohio? And will not Moonlight Reverie write more often?

I would like to know who my twin is, as I was 16 January 13.—Iven R. Scott, Gladwin City, Michigan.

A Debater.

Hello, boys and girls of the Peace page, I'm from the good old Buckeye state. I was 16 years old on Sept. 12. Have I a twin? If so I would be glad to correspond with him or her.

Irondale, the town in which I live, is about five miles from the Ohio river. It is a mining town of 1,500 inhabitants, the chief industry being the making of sewer pipe, brick and building block.

I am a freshman in high school and am a lover of baseball and other athletic sports. We have a literary society in our school and I do my share in debating. I'm not much of a debater yet, for I am just learning, but expect to be an orator and a debater in the future. I won the last debate in our society.

I will close for this time, but will write again. I wish to see more letters from the boys and girls of Ohio. Will gladly exchange cards or correspond with all who write.—Warren F. Close, Irondale, Ohio.

SHORT AND SWEET

Marjorie Morgan, 13, and Addue Lunsford, 14, Chandler, N. C., like good books, music and their new school.

Pearl Gibson, 17, Masontown, W. Va. Cards, please.

Nelly Waggoner, 14, Etna Green, Ind., is in first year high school, and enjoys the reading of good books.

Retha Waggoner, 17, April 20, Etna Green, keeps house for her father, brother and sister, as the mother is dead.

Hazel Hendershott, 18, December 8, Spencer, Ind., loves out of door sports. She says: "Girls, let us all be mother girls. Who loves you more than your mother "

Cecelia E. Massinger, Red Horse, W. Va., likes school and Sunday school.

Mollie Frazer, 16, Gate City, Va., likes the Blade and is welcome to our Short and Sweet column. Essie Mann, same age, same place, is welcome, too.

Link Coleman, 17, Raccoon, Ky., always reads the Peace Page first.

Ardie Penland and Mabel Young, 14, live near Mt. Pisgah in Chandler, N. C. Their hobbies are music and going to school. They do not believe in woman suffrage.

Mildred Smyth, 17, Fulks Run, Va., and Bertha Hattinger, Fulks Run, ask cards.

Lillie Morris, 14, Grafton, W. Va., likes farm life, and will exchange cards. She wants a card from every state in the union.

Erma Brumbaugh, Titusville, Pa., wants the song, Sweet Yellow Tulip.

Florence and Carrie McNeill, 17 and 15, Melirn, O. Cards, please

POETS' CORNER

THE FACE IN THE FLOOR

'Twas a balmy summer evening, and a goodly crowd was there,
Which well-nigh filled Joe's barroom on the corner of the square;
And as songs and witty stories came through the open door,
A vagabond crept slowly in and posed upon the floor.

"Where did it come from?" some one said. "The wind has blown it in."
"What does it want?" another cried, "Some whisky, rum or gin?"
"Here, Toby, seek him, if your stomach's equal to the work—
I wouldn't touch him with a fork; he's as filthy as a Turk."

This badinage the poor wretch took with stoical good grace;
In fact, he smiled as though he thought he'd struck the proper place.
"Come, boys, I know there's kindly hearts among so good a crowd—
To be in such good company would make a deacon proud.

"Give me a drink—that's what I want, I'm out of funds, you know,
When I had cash to treat the gang this hand was never slow.
What? You laugh as though you thought his pocket had never held a sou.
I once was fixed as well, my boys, as any one of you.

"There, thanks; that's braced me nicely; God bless you, one and all;
Next time I pass this good saloon, I'll make another call.
Give you a song? No, I can't do that, my singing days are past;
My voice is cracked, my throat's worn out, my lungs are going fast,

"Say! Give me another whisky, and I'll tell you what I'll do—
I'll tell you a funny story, and a fact, I promise, too.
That I was ever a decent man, not one of you would think;
But I was, some four or five years back. Say, give me another drink.

"Fill her up, Joe, I want to put some life into my frame—
Such little drinks, to a bum like me, are miserably tame;
Five fingers—there that's the scheme—and corking whisky, too.
Well, here's luck boys; and landlord, my best regards to you.

"You've treated me pretty kindly, and I'd like to tell you how
I came to be the dirty sot you see before you now,
As I told you, once I was a man, with muscle, frame and health,
And but for a blunder, ought to have made considerable wealth.

"I was a painter—not one that daubed on bricks and wood,
But an artist, and, for my age, was rated pretty good.
I worked hard at my canves, and was bidding fair to rise,
For gradually I saw the star of fame before my eyes.

"I made a picture, perhaps you've seen, 'tis called the 'Chase of Fame.'
It brought we fifteen hundred pounds, and added to my name.
And then I met a woman—now comes the funny part—
With eyes that petrified my brain, and sunk into my heart.

"Why don't you laugh? 'Tis funny that the vagabond you see
Could ever love a woman and expect her to love me;
But 'twas so, and for a month or two her smiles were freely given,
And when her loving lips touched mine it carried me to heaven.

"Did you ever see a woman for whom your soul you'd give,
With a form like the Milo Venus, too beautiful to live,
With eyes that would beat the Koh-i-nor, and a wealth of chestnut hair?
If so, 'twas she, for there never was another half so fair.

"I was working on a portrait one afternoon in May,
Of a fair-haired boy, a friend of mine, who lived across the way;
And Madeline admired it, and much to my surprise,
Said that she'd like to know the man that had such dreamy eyes.

"It didn't take long to know him and before the month had flown,
My friend had stolen my darling, and I was left alone.
And ere a year of misery had passed above my head,
The jewel I had treasured so had tarnished and was dead.

"That's why I took to drink, boys; why, I never saw you smile,
I thought you'd be amused and laughing all the while.
Why, what's the matter friend? There's a teardrop in your eye.
Come, laugh like me; 'tis only babes and women that cry.

"Say, boys, if you'll give me just another whisky, I'll be glad,
And I'll draw right here a picture of the face that drove me mad.
Give me that piece of chalk with which you mark the baseball score—
You shall see the lovely Madeline upon the barroom floor."

Another drink, and, with chalk in hand, the vagabond began
To sketch a face that well might buy the soul of any man.
Then as he placed another lock upon the shapely head,
With a fearful shriek, he leaped and fell across the picture dead.

LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER

A chieftain, to the Highlands bound,
Cries, "Boatman, do not tarry,
And I'll give thee a silver pound
To row us o'er the ferry."

"Now, who be ye, would cross Lochgyle,
This dark and stormy water?"
"Oh, I'm the chief of Ulva's isle,
And this, Lord Ullin's daughter.

"And fast before her father's men
Three days we've fled together,
For should he find us in the glen
My blood would stain the heather.

"His horsemen hard behind us ride;
Should they our steps discover,
Then who would cheer my bonnie bride,
When they have slain her lover?"

Out spoke the hardy Highland wight:
"I'll go, my chief, I'm ready:
It is not for your silver bright,
But for your winsome lady.

"And, by my word, the bonnie bird
In danger shall not tarry;
So, though the waves are raging white,
I'll row you o'er the ferry."

By this the storm grew loud apace,
The water wraith was shrieking,
And in the scowl of heaven each face
Grew dark as they were speaking.

But still, as wilder blew the wind,
And as the night grew drearer,
Adown the glen rode armed men,
Their trampling sounded nearer.

"O, haste thee, haste!" the lady cries,
"Though tempests round us gather,
I'll meet the raging of the skies,
But not an angry father."

The boat has left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before her,
When, O! too strong for human hand,
The tempest gathered o'er her.

And still they rowed amidst the roar
Of waters fast prevailing,
Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore,
His wrath was changed to wailing.

For sore dismayed, through storm and shade,
His child he did discover:
One lovely hand was stretched for aid
And one was round her lover.

"Come back! Come back!" he cried in grief,
Across the stormy water:
"And I'll forgive your Highland chief,
My daughter, O, my daughter."

'Twas vain! the loud waves lashed the shore,
Return or aid preventing:
The waters wild went o'er his child
And he was left lamenting.

PAP AND MOTHER AND ME

Joseph Bennett.

Well I remember that winter day
When pap and mother and me
Went for a ride in the old brown sleigh
To grandpa's house. Ah! wasn't it gay?
How we sped along swiftly over the snow
With pap a drivin' old Jack and Joe,
My! You jest ort to seen us go—
Pap and mother and me.

No king ever rode in his coach o' state
Like pap and mother and me.
We jest hurried 'long for 'twas gittin' late,
And grandpa'd be waitin' to open the gate;
So down the road past the old saw-mill,
And through the valley and over the hill,
Through the bright sunshine and the air so still—
Pap and mother and me.

The snowbirds greeted us as we passed—
Pap and mother and me.
The quiet cows in the barn-yards cast
Side glances at us flyin' so fast;
The lonesome crow in the woodland called,
The old brown buzzard from tree-top tall,
Lazily rose and wheeled at dizzy height,
The little ground creatures bobbed out of sight,
And the cotton tail stuck up its ears with fright
At pap and mother and me.

At last we came to the dear old place—
Pap and mother and me.
And old Jack and Joe could slacken their pace,
For all the way 'long they'd been trottin' a race,
And grandpa stood waitin' to open the gate,
And grandma with a smile on her sweet old face,
Jest looked out to welcome with kindest grace,
Pap and mother and me.

And when we got in, Oh, what a sight!
For pap and mother and me.
Grandma must have stayed up purt nigh all night
To cook such a dinner. She'd fixed it up right—
Turkey and dressin' and cranberry sauce,
Punkin pie, jelly and cakes with frost—
Grandma never stopped to count the cost
For pap and mother and me.

I tell you we did our share to the meal—
Pap and mother and me.
We et and et till we begin to feel
As if we never again would be real
Hungry, but grandma kept urgin' us on so,
And grandpa kept invitin' us to hep ourselves, too,
Till the table looked frazzled when we got through—
Pap and mother and me.

When the dinner was over and cleared away,
Pap and mother and me
Listened to tales o' the airly days,
Or explored greater wealth than Aladdin's cave
Contained, where Greenings and Northern Spies,
And Pippins, Grimes' Golden, and Winesaps—the prize
Of the orchard, which grandpa carried in with such pride
For pap and mother and me.

Ah me! those dear old days are dead
For pap and mother and me;
And the green grass is growin' over the heads
Of that dear old couple, so gently led
By an infinite and all-wise Providence,
Who tempered the wind in their defense,
And scattered the pathway with sweet incense
For pap and mother and me.

Pap lies sleepin' out on the hill,
And mother is old and gray;
She's lingerin' in the shadders still,
And the winds of winter are blowin' chill
On her old bent form and her silver hair,
But I'm trustin' the angels will welcome us there—
Pap and mother and me.

POEMS WANTED

The Belle of Mohawk Bay, to F. B. Clarke, box 294, Festus, Mich.

Apology of London Punch to A. Lincoln, to Mrs. B. Cameron, Greenfield, Ill.

Great-Grandmother Lee.

Briar Rose.

Kentucky Belle, to Helen Morden, Beaver Meadow, N. Y.

Bird With Broken Pinion, to Mrs. Grace L. Casey, Delmar, N. Y.

O, Teacher, Toil for Jesus as You Never Toiled Before, to Mrs. Nancy J. Sutton, Bristol, Ind.

The Gospel Train, to Mrs. J. Hankison, S. Bloomingville, O.

A Poet's Answer to a Poet.

The Farmer is the Man Who Feds Us All.

The Lover and the Beau.

Bells Across the Snow.

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Montpelier, Vt. — "We have great faith in your remedies. I was very irregular and was tired and sleepy all the time, would have cold chills, and my hands and feet would bloat. My stomach bothered me, I had pain in my side and a bad headache most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me lots of good and I now feel fine. I am regular, my stomach is better and my pains have all left me. You can use my name if you like. I am proud of what your remedies have done for me." — Mrs. MARY GAUTHIER, 21 Ridge St., Montpelier, Vt.

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If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithemetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

MEXICAN TROUBLE

I would like an account of the Mexican trouble as relates to the United States. Tell how it began.—J. W. A. Champion, Pa.

The trouble between this country and Mexico started when several American sailors who had landed on Mexican soil at Tampico to buy gasoline were arrested and imprisoned. In April, 1914, President Wilson instructed the secretary of the navy to make a demonstration at Tampico. An apology had been demanded from Huerta, the Mexican dictator, which included a salute to the United States flag. This Huerta refused to do, and Wilson appealed to congress April 20 to give him authority to use force in bringing about an apology. Congress granted it.

Rear Admiral Fletcher seized the Vera Cruz customs house the following day by landing marines who captured it. Four American were killed and a score were wounded before General Maas, the Mexican officer in command, withdrew. Troops under Brigadier General Funston relieved the marines shortly and held the city of Vera Cruz until November 22, when they withdrew from Mexican soil.

At a conference of representatives from the most influential South American countries and this country it was decided to recognize Carranza as provisional president of Mexico in an effort to bring order out of chaos. Carranza is opposed by General Villa.

SULTANA DISASTER

Will you please tell about the accident that resulted in many dying when a steamer sank in the Mississippi river just after the civil war?—E. M. M., Nellie, N. C.

The steamer Sultana sank in the Mississippi river April 27, 1865. It was loaded with Union soldiers, who had been confined as prisoners at Andersonville and Libby prisons. They were on their way home at the close of the war. The vessel had reached a point eight miles above Memphis in the midle of the channel, when the boilers blew up, setting fire to the boat, which soon sank. The men attempted to swim ashore, but as they were exhausted from their confinement and lack of food they found it a very difficult task. They fought for the boats, causing them to be swamped. In the dark those who were able to swim could not see the shore, and all but 550 of the 2,300 on board were drowned. There has been discussion for years as to what caused the explosion. It is claimed by some that the boilers were blown up by dynamite or giant powder of some kind, that had been mixed with coal when it was taken on at Cairo, Miss.

TRIBUTE TO A BROTHER

I would like to have you publish in this department Robert G. Ingersoll's tribute to his brother.—D. S. H., Rockport, Ind.

Mr. Ingersoll's tribute to his brother follows:

"Dear Friends—I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me.

"The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the west.

"He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point; but, being weary for a moment, he lay down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed into silence and pathetic dust.

"Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For whether in mid-sea or 'mong the breakers of the farther shore, wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

"This brave and tender man in every storm of life was oak and rock; but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawning of the grander day.

"He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form and music touched to tears. He sided with the weak, the poor and wronged, and lovingly gave alms. With loyal heart and with the purest hands he faithfully discharged all public trusts.

"He was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote these words, 'For justice all place a temple, and all season, summer.' He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy, and were everyone to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave he would sleep tonight beneath a wilderness of flowers.

"Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing.

"He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his latest breath, 'I'm better now.' Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, of fears and tears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead.

"And now, to you who have been chosen from among the many men he loved to do the last sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust.

"Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is, no gentler, stronger, manlier man."

MARK TWAIN

I would like a brief biography of Mark Twain, the American writer.—H. B. F., Fairmount, Ga.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain), an American humorist, was born at Florida, Monroe county, Missouri, November 30, 1835. He attended a common school until 13 years of age, when he became an apprentice in a printing office at Hannibal, Missouri, and afterwards worked at his trade in St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia. In 1855 he went to New Orleans, intending to take passage to Para to explore the Amazon and to engage in the cocoa trade. But the fact that there was no ship from New Orleans to Para prevented the fulfillment of his plans. On the way down the Mississippi he had made friends with the pilot and learned to steer the boat, and for the consideration of $500 they engaged to make him a St. Louis and Orleans pilot. He went up and down the river, steering and studying the 1,275 miles of river, and after a time secured a license and obtained a situation at $250 a month. In 1851 his brother was appointed secretary of the territory of Nevada, and he accompanied him as a private secretary, and says in his Roughing It that he was really worth a million dollars for just 10 days, and lost it through his heedlissness. He then shoveled quartz in a silver mine for $10 a week, but for one week only. In the meantime he had written several letters to the Virginia City Enterprise, and in the winter of '72 he became city editor, a position he held for three years. Part of the time he wrote legislative proceedings from Carson, summing up the week's doing in letters which he signed "Mark Twain." The name was a remembrance of his Mississippi days, when that phrase was used to denote a depth of two fathoms of water (12 feet.) From there he went to San Francisco, and for five months was a reporter on the Morning Call. He then went to Calaveras county and engaged in surface gold digging for three months, without success. Returning to San Francisco, he supported himself for several months by newspaper work. In 1866 he went to the Hawaiian islands, coming back with a high reputation, which he turned to account by giving lectures in San Francisco and through California and Nevada. He then went east and published the Jumping Frog and other sketches. In the same year he went up the Mediterranean with a pleasure party. Of this excursion he gave humorous accounts in his Innocents Abroad, of which 125,000 copies were sold. The most noted of the other books he has written are Tom Sawyer and Huckelberry Finn. In 1909 Twain went to the Bermudas, for he began to fail after his favorite daughter died. He returned to his home and died on April 21, 1910.

AUTOMOBILES

Please tell something of the origin of the automobile and the inventor.—M. E. B., South Haven, Mich.

Automobiles are vehicles propelled by steam, gasoline, petroleum and electricity. The first work in this line was by a Frenchman, Cugnot, in 1700, who constructed a crude steam carriage for heavy draught service. A steam carriage was constructed in England by Robert Fourness, in 1788, and Nathan Reed, of Massachusetts, constructed and operated one in the same year. In 1803 Jean Richard Trevithick built a steam carriage and ran it on the highway in London. The principle of the gas engine was understood as early as 1794, when a patent on this form of motor was granted to Robert Street in England; but not until the improvements by Dr. Otto, of Germany, in 1867, did steam have any competitor as a motive power. Then the ability to construct a practical and reliable explosion engine, and the feasibility of substituting hydrocarbon oils for gas and carrying condensed fuel, such as naphtha, seemed to solve the question of an automatic vehicle motor. Among the first to construct a practical vehicle was Gottlieb Daimler, of Germany. At the same time many experimenters appeared in France, England and the United States. The first public demonstration was a contest of automobile vehicles in Paris, in 1894. In consisted of a trial speed to Rouen and back. Two of the vehicles were propelled by steam and in various ways by the exploding of gasoline or naphtha The winner was a vehicle propelled by a Daimler gasoline motor, which covered the 75 miles of the course in five hours and 40 minutes. From that time the automobile has been steadily improved.

In 1914 there were 500,000 cars put on the market by the manufacturers, breaking all previous records.

ENGLISH POET LAUREATE

Please give me the name of the poet laureate of England in these columns.—M. M. K., Sardis, O.

Dr. Robert Bridges is the poet laureate of England. He was appointed on July 16, 1913 by King George V. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alfred Austin. Austin died on June 2, 1913 at the age of 77. He was made poet laureate in 1896 by Queen Victoria, succeeding the late Lord Tennyson. Bridges is a retired physician who has written eight volumes of verse. He was born on October 23, 1844, on the island of Thanet, was educated at Eton and Oxford and became a physician. In 1882 Bridges retired from the medical profession and has written various plays and poems, as well as an essay on Milton's Prosody and Critical essay on Keats. In 1884 Bridges married Monica Waterhouse, daughter of Alfred Waterhouse. Among his shorter poems are The Growth of Love, Prometheus of Firegiver, and Eros and Psyche.

DAVID BELASCO

Please give a sketch of the life of David Belasco.—S. L., Indian Camp, W. Va.

David Belasco, the dramatic author, was born in San Francisco on July 25, 1859. He was the son of Abraham Belasco. In 1875 Belasco graduated from Lincoln college in California and became stage manager of Baldwin's Grand opera house and the Metropolitan theatre in San Francisco. He married Cecilia Loverich of San Francisco. From 1880 to 1887 he was stage manager of Madison Square theatre in New York city, and later held the same position in the Lyceum. He is now owner and manager of the Republic and Belasco theatres in New York. Belasco presented E. H. Sothern in Lord Chumley, 1887; Mrs. Leslie Carter in The Heart of Maryland, 1895, Zaza, 1896 and 1900; Blanche Bates in Naughty Anthony, 1899, Madams Butterfly, 1900, The Darling of the Gods, 1902, and the Girl of the Golden West in 1905; Henrietta Crosman in Sweet Kitty Bellairs, 1903; David Warfield in the Music Master, 1904; A Grand Army Man, 1907; The Warrens of Virginia, 1908; The Fighting Hope, 1908; The Easiest Way, 1909; The Lily, 1909; Is Matrimony a Failure? 1909; The Concert, 1910; Nobody's Widow, 1910; The Woman, 1911; The Return of ePter Grimm, 1911, and the Case of Becky, 1911.

The plays Belasco has written are: May Blossom, La Belle Russe, Hearts of Oak, Valerie, Lord Chumley, Men and Women, The Heart of Maryland, Madame Du Barry, Sweet Kitty Bellairs and the Girl of the Golden West. Belasco and H. C. DeMille wrote The Wife and the Charity Ball, with Franklyn Fyles he wrote The Girl I Left Behind Me, and with John Luther he wrote The Darling of the the Gods and Adrea.

ECLIPSE OF SUN

Please tell about the last total eclipse of the sun that was visible in the United States.—E. W., Selden, Kan.

The last total solar eclipse visible in the United States took place May 28, 1900, its path crossing the United States from Texas diagonally across to Virginia, and from there across Spain. It is famous because of its long course throughout civilized territory. It is memorable for the fine weather which prevailed along the track of totality and for the excellent array of optical and physical appliances employed in its observation. The chief Americain parties of scientists which observed this eclipse and made photographs were from the Lick, Yerkes, Allegheny, Smithsonian, Princeton, Brown, Harvard and United States Naval observatories, conducted, respectively, under the direction of Campbell, Hale, Wadsworth, Langley, Young, Upton, W. H. Pickering and S. J. Brown. They used long focus telescopes, either directly pointed at the sun of fed by coelostats for coronal photography, hugh Rowland grating spectographs for photographing the flash and delicate bolometric appliances.

MISCELLANEOUS

G. M., Perry, Ill.—Robert Todd Lincoln is the son of President Lincoln. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Pullman company with offices in Chicago.

L. M. B., Grand Blanc, Mich.—President Wilson is a member of the Presbyterian church.

S. S. A., University Place Nebr.—We cannot give you the information you desire.

W. W. L., Independence, W. Va.—Montgomery Ward died on December 7, 1913.

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"Those terrible Ear Noises have stopped" is what hundreds of letters are telling me. You remember that recently I offered 300 Treatments for Head Noises, Free, to Toledo Weekly Blade readers and this is the happy result.

Head Noises! What a picture of intolerable suffering these words bring to mind. Reader, if you have Head Noises, I know well that no words of mine can describe the weary misery. But you are the one to appreciate the blessed relief in the words "My Head Noises have stopped," and these are the words which every day's mail brings me.

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Think what it would mean to no longer suffer with these intolerable, roaring noises—the whistling—the escaping steam—the hum of insects—the buzzing—all the weary catalogue of sounds, which at times make you feel that they must stop, or you will go insane. Perhaps, too, your hearing is beginning to fail, but whether it has or not, you know in your heart of hearts that it will go and the voice of science warns you in unmistakable terms, if you have Head Noises, sooner or later, you will be deaf.

Here is your opportunity. Send for one of my Free Treatments and see my method which has cured hundreds in just your condition. Just drop me a note or a post card giving your full name and address. You will never regret it.

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Make just this small effort. Send for one of my Free treatments. It won't cost you a penny. See this successful new treatment and the method which has cured many, many people with Head Noises just like yours.

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War Makes Money Fly in Britain

Workingmen Get More Than They Ever Got Before—Government Employes Paid Extravagantly—Business Men Demand Retrenchment.

London, Nov. 11.—How completely the war has baffled the foresight of economic experts is shown by the remarkable wave of surface prosperity which the masses of Great Britain are experiencing. Only a little more than a year ago, political economists were discussing seriously the need for organizing public works on a great scale for the tens of thousands who would be thrown out of employment. Now financiers like Sir George Paish, editor of The Economist, and Edwin Montagu, the financial secretary to the secretary of the treasury, are sounding strong warnings against the extravagant living of the nation as a whole. "Money is being squandered on all sides," declared Sir George Paish in a recent speech, and the newspapers are taking up the same cry.

The conditions which the war has developed, have settled the problem of public works on lines which apparently were not foreseen. The enormous increase of the British army to 3,000,000 men, and the demand for workers in the public and private munitions works has absorbed all the available manhood of the country procurable on a basis of voluntary service, and given a great surplus of employment to the United States. Money is being discharged freely, and even lavishly, to contractors and workingmen, and for the support of families of soldiers, according to the economists, and is being spent by the people at large with equal lavishness and extravagance.

Going to Wage-Earners.

These conditions cause excited debate by all classes. In the enormous redistribution of wealth the general drift would appear to be from the hands of the rich and the middle classes into the pockets of the workingmen and the families of soldiers. While the workers furnish a majority of the men under arms, the people with large estates and those with savings and middle-class incomes believe that they furnish, through taxation and war loans, the bulk of the money which is carrying on the war and which finds its way down through the government and contractors to the small merchants and workmen. This results in the enforcement of unusual economy upon the wealthy and the middle classes (except those concerned in war work, who are many), and encourages unusually free spending in the stratum usually most economical. While the Covent Garden opera has been suspended during the war time, the theatres of the masses and the picture shows are prospering. The hotels and restaurants supported by the wealthy pass their dividends; the popular resorts are doing good business. Tailors and fashionable dressmakers claim to be suffering great depression, but the wives and daughters of workingmen are dressed better than ever before in their lives. Wine merchants are putting up their shutters, but the public houses where beer and gin are consumed are crowded.

Mr. Montagu complained of great spending on luxuries, and cited the fact that the sale of pianos had increased. He called upon every citizen to be prepared to put at least one-half his current income at the disposal of the state. The wealthy classes of England would not agree that the luxury and extravagance charge is practiced by them. No observer could fail to credit them with accepting the enormous war taxes imposed upon incomes with a remarkable patriotism and resignation.

Speaking for the other side of the case, Sir Alfred Mond, a wealthy manufacturer, told the house of commons that men from the agricultural districts who formerly earned $4 a week are getting $15 and $20 from the government, and men are being paid $5 a day for putting up huts for the soliders. Annan Bryce, brother of the former ambassador to America, testified that boys who formerly worked for $2 a week are being paid by the government more than $10 for carrying the bags of government carpenters.

To work in Taxis.

A writer in the Daily Mail says: "I met a man, who, without any previous experience as a craftsman, was earning from six to eight pounds a week ($30 to $40) making shell cases in a certain government munitions factory. I am told that workmen in Birmingham now drive up to their daily task in taxicabs, and that in that fortunate city the shops are doing a trade in expensive luxuries such as has never been known before.

Extravagant payments to contractors, and to buyers and experts who have been taken into government employ, is a complaint against the government levied by many business men. Corruption is not charged, but high and wasteful disbursements due to ignorance of business affairs on the part of officials and the necessity for making hurried contracts. The country would not suffer so much from these conditions if it was self-contained, like Germany, and money merely flowed in a circle from the government into the hands of the people—back to the government in taxes and loans. But Britain is importing enormous quantities of goods for the use of the people, besides war materials, and the exports do not balance the imports by many millions.

Advocates of economy in the popular press take advantage of the opportunity to call upon the government for retrenchment. The office of lord chancellor alone, with almost nominal duties, is costing $125,000 a year. Lord Buckmaster, recently the head of the press bureau, is drawing the salary of $50,000, while his predecessor, Lord Haldane, and two other former incumbents of the office are receiving pensions of $25,000 each. The two law officers of the crown, the attorney general and the solicitor general, are compensated chiefly by fees which amount to about $100,000 for each official. Several cabinet ministers draw salaries of $25,000. The payment of $2,000 salaries to members of the house of commons is a comparatively new law. The writers for newspapers which circulate among the working classes call upon government officials to set the example in responding to Mr. Montagu's appeal to citizens to place half their incomes at the disposal of the government.

ASTHMA REMEDY FREE.
Remarkable cures effected from one bottle. Write D. J. Lane, Box 614, St. Marys, Kansas, and tell him that you will try a bottle of his newly perfected remedy on his guarantee to charge you nothing if it doesn't cure, but that you will gladly pay him $1.00 for this bottle when you are completely cured. —Advertisement.

PAJAMAS DON'T MEET WITH JACKIES' APPROVAL

Sailormen have their own ideas as to fashion, and have refused to adopt the pajama, according to the Army and Navy Journal. Two years ago 100,000 pairs of pajamas were provided for the enlisted men of the navy, it being assumed that the bluejackets would like the innovation. Some sailors used them to work in while coaling, and some for underwear, but the department has now given up the attempt to make this article of wearing apparel popular, and will sell the remaining stock to the highest bidder.

A factory in Europe that uses ordinary tar as a basis is turning out about 200 tons of artificial rubber a day.

Stops Tobacco Habit in One Day

Sanitarium Publishes Free Book Showing How Tobacco Habit Can Be Banished in From One to Five Days at Home.

The Elders Sanitarium, located at 653 Main St., St. Joseph, Mo., has published a free book showing the effect of the tobacco habit, and how it can be banished in from one to five days at home.

Men who have used tobacco for more than fifty years have tried this method and say it is entirely successful, and in addition to banishing the desire for tobacco has improved the health wonderfully. This method banishes the desire for tobacco, no matter whether it is smoking, chewing, cigarettes or snuff dipping.

As this book is being distributed free, anyone wanting a copy should send their name and address at once.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, Etc.

I believe eczema can be cured to stay cured. I mean just what I say. CURED and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling nearly a million cases of eczema and devoting 12 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what form you have used nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, still I ask just a chance to prove my claims. If you write me TODAY I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it, and I feel sure you will agree with me.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 1200 Court Blk, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Send this notice to some eczema sufferer.

Where there's a will there's a way. You have the will, we have the way.
LET'S GET TOGETHER
A Post Card will bring you full information how to establish yourself in a profitable business that will bring you

A Permanent Income

Whole or part time. Man or woman. No capital required—we furnish everything. J. F. Brooks, Agent, 2057 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DROPSY Short breath, swelling, etc., relieved in a day or two. Ten entirely removed in 10 to 20 days. Write for Free Treatment and Book.
DR. FRANKLIN MILES, Box 603, ELKHART, IND.

ASTHMA
REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today.
W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

PILES DON'T BE CUT Until You Try This Wonderful TREATMENT. If you have piles in any form write for a FREE sample of INFALLIBLE PILE TABLETS and you will bless the day you read this. Write today. INFALLIBLE TABLET CO., Dept. 262, Marshall, Michigan.

"After all these years of sickness," says Mrs. Sarah Sensible, "I certainly am glad that a positive relief for constipation has been found. Drugs and aperients have caused my family no end of trouble. Lubriol is a boon and every family should have a good supply in the house all the time."

Lubriol is sold only by mail. It is not offered through drug stores—so you are not going to be troubled by inferior "substitutes."

You can buy Lubriol direct from the makers at 75c per pint, six bottles for $4.25, and 12 bottles for $8.25.

It is best to have Lubriol always on hand—so we recommend an order of at least six bottles, which will be shipped prepaid, securely packed and guaranteed against breakage. Remit by money order to The Lubriol Laboratories, Toledo, Ohio.

Your Health Demands Lubriol

(TRADE MARK)

Wherever there is constipation, there is danger. Constipation is a sworn enemy of health.

But it is only recently that medical authorities have come to agree on a **sure** relief for constipation though temporary means of relief have always been tolerated because nothing else was considered dependable.

Instead of cathartics and drugs, doctors recommend pure white mineral oil.

Lubriol

(TRADE-MARK.)

is white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form.

The difference between Lubriol and cathartics or drugs is like the difference between soothing a headache and removing the actual cause of the pain.

Lubriol removes the cause of constipation and prevents its recurrence—while cathartics or drugs merely give a momentary relief and allow the trouble to repeat itself again and again.

Lubriol makes bowels move as nature intended—by softening the waste matter and oiling the intestines to make passage easy.

It is so different with drugs or cathartics. Instead of removing the condition they are supposed to cure, they establish a constant necessity for artificial aid in ridding the body of its foreign matter—and thus are habit forming to a degree of ultimate danger. By and by the system becomes so saturated with them that it fails to respond to contantly increasing doses—and the result is a problem more terrible than the original trouble.

But the use of Lubriol, coupled with a rational diet and ordinary care of the body banishes constipation—yes, banishes it, elminates it, prevents it.

Lubriol requires no increase in dosage after you have determined on the amount necessary for your own relief, and each successive treatment is an experience completely similar to the first grateful effects of Lubriol.

Lubriol is tasteless and odorless. It is not absorbed into the system. It is not digested. It passes out of the body completely. Therefore, it is neither fattening nor does it leave a residue that must be reckoned with later. Lubriol performs its purpose and departs completely.

Lubriol is an absolute essential to continued good health—You, your family, should never be without it.

The Lubriol Laboratories
1439 Nicholas Building TOLEDO, OHIO

Stops Rheumatism—Free

If You Suffer from Rheumatism, Lame Back, Sciatica, Rheumatic Hands, Rheumatic Feet and Joints. You Can Have a Free 50 Cent Box of Gloria Tonic to Prove What It Will Do for You By Mail. ing Free Coupon Below.

I have supplied rheumatism sufferers with this medicine for twenty-five years, and during that time have received hundreds of letters from men and women, some of them over 70 and 80 years old, advising me that their rheumatism had entirely disappeared.

Remember, I do not expect you to pay a single cent for this 50c box. You can have this box absolutely free. I found this medicine through a lucky chance, at a time when I myself was badly disabled by rheumatism, and this medicine helped me more in one week than other medicines had done in years. Since that time, as mentioned above, I have received hundreds of letters from men and women in which they wrote me that the medicine had proven efficient in cases of 30 and 40 years' standing. Some of these people stated that they had been so badly off that they could not dress or undress themselves and that they had to be fed like a child.

With the free 50-cent box I give a few testimonials, so that you can see for yourself what persons who have used the medicine say about it.

Cut out the coupon and send it with your name and address, and by return mail I will send you the free 50-cent box postpaid to your address, together with a copy of my booklet which discusses rheumatism in its different stages.

Free 50c Box Coupon

Good for one **50-cent box of Gloria Tonic** by return mail, prepaid, when name and address are properly filled in on dotted lines below, with six cents in stamps to help cover postage and packing. Send this coupon to John A. Smith Co.,

103 Smith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

(Give full address. Write plainly.)

"GAINS 22 POUNDS IN 23 DAYS"

Remarkable Experience Told by F. Gagnon. A Simple Way by Which Thin Men and Women Have Put on Healthy Flesh.

This picture intends only to represent a plump well developed man and woman who would attract attention anywhere.

"I was all run down to the very bottom," writes F. Gagnon. "I had to quit work, I was so weak. Now, thanks to Sargol, I look like a new man. I gained 22 pounds in 23 days."

"When I began to take Sargol," writes R. T. Sivells, "I only weighed one hundred thirty-nine pounds. Now my weight has increased to 151 lbs. Everybody says that I am getting so fat."

"I never felt better in my life since I have been taking Sargol. The first two weeks I gained 10 lbs. and am gaining every day. Sargol makes me eat and sleep and I don't get up with a tired feeling any more," writes J. C. Weaver, and N. D. Sanderson adds, "when I started Sargol I weighed 147 lbs. and now I weigh 170 lbs. Everybody is telling me how fat you have got in the last month."

When hundreds of men and women and there are hundreds with more coming every day—living in every nook and corner of this broad land, voluntarily reported to weight increases ranging all the way from 10 to 35 pounds, given them by Sargol you must admit, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Thin Reader, that there must be something in this Sargol method of flesh building after all.

Hadn't you better look into it, just as thousands of others have done? Many thin folks say: "I'd give most anything to put on a little extra weight, but when someone suggests a way they exclaim, "Not a chance. Nothing will make me plump. I'm built to stay thin." Until you have tried Sargol, you do not and cannot know that this is true.

Sargol has put pounds of healthy "stay there" flesh on hundreds who doubted and in spite of their doubts. You don't have to believe in Sargol to get plump from its use. You just try it and see if your weight don't pile up, hollows vanish and your figure round out to pleasing and normal proportions. You weigh yourself when you begin and again when you finish and you let the scales tell the story.

Sargol is just a tiny concentrated tablet. You take one with every meal. It mixes with the food you eat for the purpose of separating all of its flesh producing ingredients. It prepares these fat making elements in an easily assimilated form, which the blood can readily absorb and carry all over your body. Plump, well-developed persons don't need Sargol to produce this result. Their assimilative machinery performs its functions without aid. But thin folks' assimilative organs usually do not. This fatty portion of their food now goes to waste through their bodies like unburned coal through an open grate. A few days' test of Sargol in your case should surely prove whether or not this is true of you. Isn't it worth trying?

50c BOX FREE

To enable any thin reader ten pounds or more underweight, to easily make this test we will give a 50c box of Sargol absolutely free. Either Sargol will increase your weight or it won't, and the only way to know it is to try it. Send for this Free Test Package today, enclosing 10c in silver or stamps to help pay postage, packing, distribution expense, etc., and a full size 50c package will be sent by return mail free of charge. Mail this coupon with your letter to the Sargol Co., 336-L Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

COME EAT WITH US AT OUR EXPENSE

FREE COUPON.

This coupon entitles any person to one 50c package of Sargol, the concentrated Flesh Builder (provided you have never tried it) and that 10 cents is enclosed to cover postage, packing, etc. Read our advertisement printed above, and then put 10c in silver in letter today with coupon, and the full 50c package will be sent to you by return post. Address: The Sargol Company, 336-L Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y. Write your name and address plainly and PIN THIS COUPON TO YOUR LETTER.

Stomach Sufferers

MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY. One Dose Will Convince You.

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy is well known throughout the country. Many thousand people have taken it for Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments and report marvelous results. It rarely ever fails and those afflicted with Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Ailments, Indigestion, Gas in the Stomach and Intestines, Dizziness, Colic Attacks, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., should by all means try this remedy. Get a bottle from your druggist today. If your druggist has not got it, and you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage, etc., and I will mail you a $1 bottle Free. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 154 Whiting Street, Chicago.

YOUR HEART

Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

AIR BOMBS KILL MANY IN VERONA

Austrian Aeroplanes Drop Missiles on Market Place of Ancient City.

Rome, via Paris, Nov. 15.—Thirty persons are dead in Verona as a result of three Austrian aeroplanes dropping bombs on the city. Thirty other persons were seriously and 19 slightly injured.

The bombs of the aircraft found most of their victims in the principal square of the city, where citizens and peasants from the outlying districts were attending the market. Nineteen persons were killed by one bomb.

The aeroplanes visited various parts of the city, but none of the missiles dropped by them fell near any of the military buildings.

This is the second time Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes have made a raid on the fortified city of Verona. Last July an Austrian machine dropped about a dozen bombs on the city and then escaped, notwithstanding a fire directed at it by the forts defending the city.

Verona, next to Venice, is the most important town of the Italian compartimento of Venetia, and is distinguished by its striking medieval palaces.

GERMANS ERECT DEFENSES ON GREEK ISLAND

London, Nov. 12.—An Avalona dispatch to the Star reports that German army officers, disguised as tourists are supervising the election of fortifications on the Greek island of Torfulu. The Greeks are said to be working with feverish energy.

DENIES AUSTRIA SANK ANCONA

Italian Government Won't Accept Vienna's Admission of Responsibility.

The Italian liner Ancona was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on November 10, resulting in the loss of a large number of passengers, early reports varying from 150 to nearly 300 casualities. According to the report of Ambassador Page at Rome the following day, 27 Americans were lost when the vessel went down. The Ancona was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine after leaving Naples for New York and most of the survivors were landed on the coast of Tunis. There were 428 passengers and crew on board the liner when she left Naples. Captain Massardo of the vessel declared that the submarine opened fire without warning, first shelling the ship from a distance of five miles.

Rome, Nov. 15.—Officials of the Italian admiralty take direct issue with the Austro-Hungarian ministry of marine over the nationality of the submarine which sank the Ancona. Despite the official declaration of the Austro-Hungarian government that it was an Austrian undersea boat which destroyed the Italian liner with the loss of over 200 lives, Italian officials cling to the charge that it was a German submarine.

The Italian government has sent a note to the neutral powers protesting against the destruction of the Ancona. The note denies that the vessel carried war supplies or any persons engaged in military service.

Ambassador T. N. Page has been notified by the Italian government that nine Americans lost their lives on the Ancona. There were eleven American citizens on board, the only two saved being Dr. Cecil Greil and Guiseppe Torriso. The entire death list is 209, according to revised figures.

Austria Assumes Blame.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The Austrian embassy has made public a statement from its government accepting responsibility for the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, and placing the blame for the loss of life on the officers and crew of the vessel.

While the statement does not admit specifically that the submarine was an Austrian vessel, it is believed here that it is intended to dispose of the charge made by Italy that it was a German submarine flying the Austrian flag. Germany has already made the semi-official statement that the submarine was an Austrian vessel.

The statement of the Austrian embassy is as follows:

"Our submarine fired one shot before the steamer's prow, whereupon the steamer fled at full speed in compliance with orders from the Italian authorities, which states that ships shall flee or sink the submarine. The submarine pursued the steamer and continued firing.

"The steamer stopped only after it had been hit several times. The submarine then allowed the passengers and crew forty-five minutes in which to abandon the steamer, on which panic reigned. However, only the small boats were lowered and these were occupied principally by the crew. A great number of boats, probably sufficient to have saved all the passengers, remained unoccupied.

"If any passengers lost their lives this was the fault of the crew, because the steamer tried to escape when it was ordered to stop. And even then the crew only saved themselves leaving the passengers."

The assumption by the Austro-Hungarian admiralty of full responsibility for the sinking of the Ancona removes all liklihood of a reopening of the submarine controversy with Germany. While diplomatic correspondence may grow out of this latest sea tragedy, it will be between the United States and Austria-Hungary alone, in the opinion of observers today.

SAYS GERMAN CRUISER SUNK

Report Received That Sister Ship of Undine Goes Down.

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 11.—A Stockholm dispatch to the Politiken gives the report that the German protected cruiser Frauenlob, a sister ship of the Undine, has been torpedoed off the south coast of Sweden.

The Undine was sunk off the coast of Sweden several days ago. Both these vessels were protected cruisers, with a displacement of 2,672 tons and a complement of 275 men.

BATTLES ON INDIA BORDER?

Berlin, Nov. 15.—(By Wireless to Sayville.)—"Afghanistan is preparing to war against the British possessions in India," according to telegrams received by the Overseas News Agency from Constantinople. "Fighting on the Afghanistan-India frontier," the Turkish advices add, "already has begun at several places."

BRITISH DIRIGIBLES TO FIGHT ZEPPELINS

London, Nov. 12.—England will soon have dirigibles to combat the German Zeppelins. Arthur Balfour, first lord of admiralty, announced in the House of Commons today that a number of lighter-than-air machines were being built.

For Piles

Pyramid Pile Treatment Is Used At Home and Has Saved a Vast Number from the Horror of Operation.

Don't permit a dangerous operation for piles until you have seen what Pyramid Pile Treatment can do for you in the privacy of your own home.

Remember Pyramid — Forget Piles.

No case can be called hopeless unless Pyramid Pile Treatment has been tried and has failed. Letters by the score from people who believed their cases hopeless are in our files. They fairly breathe the joy of the writers.

Test Pyramid Pile Treatment yourself. Either get a box—price 50c—from your druggist or mail the coupon below **right away** for a perfectly free trial.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

Kindly send me a Free sample of **Pyramid Pile Treatment,** in plain wrapper.

Name .....

Street .....

City..... State.....

ALLIES BEGIN A NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST KAISER

British and French Guns in France Start Pounding German Lines in Western Theatre of War.

London, Nov. 15.—The first great cooperation against the Germans since the interchange of general staff officers between England and France is under way.

From Artois to Ypres, the Anglo-French troops have begun a closely linked offensive and French and British guns are pounding the German lines night and day. This operation evidently has a double object: 1—The capture of Lens and Lille; 2—Prevention of the transportation of German troops from the western theatre of war to the eastern or into the Balkans.

Between Arras and the La Bassee canal where the British and French armies join, the German salient of Lens is being pounded on two sides. Since the last offensive in that region, the allies have been reinforced and French artillery has been moved to the front.

It is estimated that at least 2,000 guns are hammering away at the German trenches.

The allies are reported to have nearly 200,000 troops in the Balkans and more are being landed at Salonika every day.

While the German and Austro-Hungarian forces in northern Serbia are blasting their way forward with their heavy artillery, the Bulgarians and Anglo-French forces are at close grips in the south over a front 50 miles wide. The fall of Veles (Koprulu) into the hands of the Anglo-French forces is imminent, as the Bulgarian positions defending the town are being violently shelled.

A Reuter dispatch from Salonika states that the Bulgarians have retaken Teteova, thus preventing a unction of Serbian and allied forces in the valley of the upper Vardar, west of Uskub.

Capture of 8,500 Germans is reported by German headquarters in today's official statement. The Bulgarian forces operating in Serbia took 7,000 of these, together with six cannon. The Serbians continue to be driven back all along the line, it is announced.

Berlin claims a somewhat decided success for German arms along the Stqr river General von Linsingen's troops have cleared the entire western bank of the river of Russians, it is declared.

The Russians appear to have begun an offensive movement in a new region, the German war office reporting Russian attacks near Smorgon, east of Vilna, which were repulsed.

In the latest official report by the Italian general staff progress for the Italians in the fighting on the Isonzo front is claimed. Advances are declared to have been made on the heights to the northwest of Gorizia, in the Plezzo basin and on Javoreck.

WAR HITS THE LAFAYETTES

Paris, Nov. 13.—It was learned Friday the Lafayette family has become impoverished by the war and, having disposed of all its available property, is offering for sale the well known chateau of Gen. Marquis de Lafayette in Auvergne.

As the chateau stands, a price of $20,000 is asked.

The suggestion is made the American nation or some American millionaire buy the mansion and present it to the French nation.

A silver coin is usually in currency for about 27 years.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Nov. 15.—There was no feature to wheat trading on the opening call today. Initial quotations here were irregular. Cash wheat was 1-4c higher, while December was down 1-8c and May fractionally higher. Northwest cars were smaller than last week. Outside markets also were irregular. Winnipeg was up 5-8c, Kansas City was down 3-8@1-2c, and Minneapolis was unchanged. Trade here was on a fairly liberal basis from the bidding side, but offerings were light.

	High.	Low.	Nov. 15.	Nov. 13.
Wheat—Open.			**Close**	
Cash	1.15½	1.15	1.15¼	1.15¼
Dec.	1.17⅛	1.16¼	1.17⅜	1.16¼
May	1.18¾	1.17¾	1.18⅜	1.17⅝
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	68	68
Dec.	63	62¾	62¾	62¾
May	66	66	66½	66⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	40½	40½
Dec.	41¼	....	41¼	41¼
May	43	42	43⅛	42
Clover Seed—				
Prime	....	....	11.95	12.00
Dec.	12.65	12.00	12.00	12.05
Feb.	12.22½	12.10	12.12½	12.20
Mar.	11.92½	11.80	11.80	11.90
Rye—				
No 2	....	....	1.00	1.00
Alsike—				
Prime	10.35	....	10.35	10.35
Dec.	10.35	....	10.35	10.35
Feb	10.50	....	10.50	10.50
Mar.	10.57½	....	10.57½	10.57½
Timothy—				
Prime	3.60	....	3.60	3.60
Dec.	3.60	....	3.60	3.60
Feb.	3.70	....	3.70	3.70
Mar.	3.72½	....	3.72½	3.72½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec.	1.05¼	1.04¼	1.04¼	1.05¼
May	1.06⅛	1.05⅞	1.05⅞	1.06⅜
Corn—				
Dec.	61	60¾	60¾	61⅜
May	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	64½
Oats—				
Dec.	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝
May	40¼	40	40¼	40⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Dec.	14.10	....	14.15	14.40
Jan.	16.35	16.35	16.45	16.65
Lard—				
Jan.	9.07	9.07	9.00	9.15
May	9.17	9.20	9.12	9.25
Ribs—				
Jan	9.07	9.07	9.00	9.15
May	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.17

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.00¾	1.00
May	....	....	1.04⅞	1.03⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.00¾	99⅞
May	....	....	1.04⅝	1.03⅞

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 32@32½c; solid pack, 32¼@33c.

Process Butter—Per 30-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 25c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16c; York state, 18½c; brick, 19¼c; limburger, 18@20c; block Swiss, 22c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 40c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 31c; strictly fresh, 36c; storage, 28c; quality, 28c.

Vegetables.

Beets—New, per bu., 55c.
Home-grown Cabbage—$3c bbl.
Carrots—60c bushel.
Celery—Michigan, 15@40c dozen.
Celery Cabbage—7c lb.
Cauliflower—$1.00@1.50.
Hot-house Cukes—Per dozen, $1.25@1.50.
Lettuce—Leaf, 7c pound; York state head, $2.75 crate.
Mushrooms—65@75c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sacks, $2.00@2.25.
Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.40@1.50.
Parsley—Home-grown, 15c dozen.
Pepper Mangoes—Southern, $3.50 crate.
Potatoes—$1.65@2.00 per sack.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hot-house, 20@25c dozen.
Salsify—Home-grown, 35c.
Tomatoes—Hothouse, 12½@15c lb.; California, $2.25 crate.
Turnips—New, 60c per bu.
Hubbard Squash—Per pound, 1@1¼c.
Potatoes—Delaware, per bbl., 75@85c.
Jersey Sweets—Extra fancy, $3.00@3.25.

Fruits.

Apples—Per bu., 30@75c; winter pack Baldwins, $2.50@3.25. Snows, $3.00@3.50; western Box Apples, $2.00@2.75 box.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.25@2.00.
Grapefruit—Isle of Pines, $5.25; Florida, $4.50
California Valencias—$4.50@5.25.
Grapes—Cal. Tokay, $1.65.
California Red Emperor Grapes, $3.25@3.50 per keg.
New York State Concord Grapes—8-pound baskets, 18c; pony baskets, 15c.
Malaga Grapes—Per keg, $4.50@6.00.
Limes—$1.00 per 100.
Lemons—Sunkist, $3.50@4.00.
Pears—Kiefers, 40@60c bu.
Cranberries—$5.25@8.00 bbl.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 18c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 15c; pecans, lb., 16c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; black walnuts, per bushel, $1.00.

Miscellaneous.

California Figs—Package, 90c box.
Peanut Butter—11c lb.
Popcorn—Old, 4¼c per lb.
Honey—White, 16@17c lb.; case, $3.75.
Navy Beans—$3.75
Red Kidney Beans—$3.15@3.20 bu.
Chestnuts—Italian 20@30c lb.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 10c; heavy and rough, 8@8¼c.
Calves—10@12c.
Fowls—Live, 12c.
Turkeys—Alive, 17@18c.
Geese—Alive, 13@14c.
Ducks—Alive, 14@15c.
Yearling Lambs, 12@13c; spring lambs, 14@16c; sheep, 7@10c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@15c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@10c.
Heifers—10@12c.
Bulls—8½@9½c.

Provisions.

Lard—11¼c.
Fat Bacon—15c.
Lean Bacon—22c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 17½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 15½c
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $18.00; hams, sugar cured, 17½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15½c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 12c; frankfurts 14½c; garlic sausage, 12c; outside dried beef, 15½c; inside 23c; knuckles, 25c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; mullet, 4c; blue pike, 7c; bullheads, dressed, pound 13c; round bullheads, 6c; herring, 8c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12½c; gray bass, 3c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $18.00@20.00; No. 2, $17.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.20.
Oats—New, 40c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl, $7.00; winter patents, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; family flour, $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.
Mill Feed (wholesale price, per ton)—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $26.00@28.00; white middlings, $31.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $36.00@42.00; old process meal $36.00@40.00.
Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00
Cotton Seed—$36.00@38.00.
Straw (baling price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.25@1.30 per 100 lbs.; new, 50@55c.
Oats—40@45c
Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $7.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.60; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½c; kip, 17c; No. 2 kip 16c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Nov. 16.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 33@33½c; prints, 34@34½c; firsts, 31@31¼c; seconds, 29@29½c; process, extras, 27@27½c; do. firsts, 25@25½c; fancy dairy, 27@28c; packing stock, No. 1, 21c; No. 2, 20c. Cheese—American whole milds, fancy twins and flats, 17@17½c; do. choice, 16½c; brick, fancy, 18@19c; choice, 17c; Swiss, fancy, 22@23c; blocks, 19c; Limburger, 17@18c; hand cheese, 75@80c per box; Roquefort, 42@44c. Eggs—Extras, cases included, 33½c; do. extra firsts, 31½c do. extra firsts, 31½c; do. firsts, 30½c; seconds, 21c; strictly fresh, tald, 40c dozen. Poultry—Live chickens, heavy, 14@15c; do. light to medium fowls, 11@13c; spring ducks, white, 15@16c; colored, 13@14c; geese, young, 14@16c; turkeys 20@21c. Rabbits, 50c a dozen. Potatoes—Choice, white, 75c a bu., bobbing dray lots; do, common, 65c. Sweet potatoes—Virginia, $1.75@1.85; Jersey, $3.00@3.25 a bbl.; do. $1.00 a hamper; Delaware, 75c hamper.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; market higher; top, $9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market lower, prime heavies and heavy mixed, $7.05@7.15; mediums and heavy yorkers $6.80@7.00; light yorkers, $6.50@6.60; pigs, $6.00@6.50; roughs, $5.00@6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,500; market steady; top sheep, $6.25; top lambs, $9.10. Calves—Receipts, 500; market steady; good to choice veals, $11.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Nov. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 46,000; market slow bulk, $6.40@6.90; light, $6.05@6.90; mixed, $6.15@7.10; heavy, $6.15@7.15; rough, $6.15@6.35; pigs, $4.00@6.05. Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; market weak; native beef cattle, $5.90@10.40; western steers, $6.35@8.45; cows and heifers, $2.85@8.25; calves, $6.75@10.75. Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; market weak; wethers, $5.75@6.25; lambs, $6.80@9.10.

Cotton.

New York, Nov. 15.—Cotton futures opened steady. December, 11.78c; January, 11.93c; March, 12.12c; May, 12.28c; July, 12.37c. The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 4 to 8 points today in response to relatively firm cables and reports of killing temperatures in the western belt. January contracts sold at 11.95c and March at 12.17c on this advance, but the unfavorable weather news did not seem to be bringing in much commission house demand, and the market soon eased off under realizing with a January reacting to 11.89c and March to 12.10c during the early trading. The eastern belt forecast for much colder weather encouraged private predictions that the present mild spell would lead to killing temperatures over the entire belt.

Butter firmer; receipts, 5,823; creamery, extras (92 score), 30c; creamery (higher scoring), 31@31½c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 27½@27c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 6,798; fresh gathered, extra fine, 41@42c; extra firsts, 38@40c; firsts, 34@37c; seconds, 28@33c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 58@63c; nearby hennery browns, 58@45c. Cheese steady; receipts, 1,175; state, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 16c; do. average fancy, 15½c; do, current make, specials, 15½@15¾c; do average fancy, 15¾c. Live poultry prices unsettled; dressed steady; western, fresh chickens, bbls., 15@23c; fresh fowls, iced, 12@17c; frozen turkeys, 19@23c.

The failure of the frost news to stimulate general demand, and reports that some selling orders were being received here from the southwest led to rather more aggressive offerings late in the morning with January declining to 11.81c and March to 12.02c, or about 7 points under Saturday's closing prices. Business became very quiet at this level, and prices showed rallies of 2 or 3 points on covering shortly after midday. Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11.90c. Sales, 98 bales. Trading continued quiet during the early afternoon and slight rallies were barely maintained, with active months selling a few points under Saturday's closing prices. Business with southern connections were moderate but rather steady sellers here during the day. Cotton futures closed steady; December, 11.73c; January, 11.88c; March, 12.11c; May, 12.24c; July, 12.28c.

New York Produce.

New York, Nov. 16.—Flour, firm; rye heldi; spring patents, $5.40@5.75; winter patents, $5.45@5.60; winter straights, $5.25@5.45; Kansas straights, $5.35@5.55. Pork, quiet; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $21.50@22.50; short clear, $18.50@20.00. Beef, steady; mess, $16.50@17.00; family, $18.00@18.50. Lard, firm; middle west, $9.30@9.40 Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Tallow, dull; city, 7¼c; country, 7@7¼c; special, 8c. Hay, steady; prime, $1.35; No. 1, $1.30; No. 2, $1.20; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 30@31c; Central America, 29c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 33@34c; seconds, 32@33c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,200; market active; prime steers, $8.75@9.50; shipping, $7.75@8.50; butchers, $6.50@8.35; heifers, $5.50@7.50; cows, $3.00@6.50; bulls, $4.25@7.25; stockers and feeders, $5.50@7.00; stock heifers, $4.50@5.75; fresh cows and springers, active and steady at $55@95. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; market active; good to choice, $4.00@11.00. Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market active; heavy, $7.00@7.25; mixed, $7.00@7.10; yorkers, $6.75@7.00; pigs, $6.35@6.50; roughs, $5.90@6.00; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 15,000; market steady; lambs, $6.00@9.10; yearlings, $5.00@7.50; wethers, $5.75@6.00; ewes, $3.00@5.25; sheep, mixed, $5.50@5.75.

New York Live Stock.

New York, Nov. 16.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,200; steers, dull; native, $7.50@9.75; bulls, steady; $5.50@7.25; cows, steady; $3.00@7.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; veals, steady; $6.00@11.50; barnyards, $4.00@5.00; culls, $3.00@4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; sheep, steady; lambs, $8.00@9.50; culls, $6.00@7.00; yearlings, $7.00@8.00; sheep, $5.00@7.00; culls, $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; nominally steady; $7.25@7.35.

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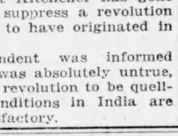

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LONDON SAYS INDIA TALE CAME FROM BERLIN

Denies Kitchener's Going There, or Any Trouble.

London, Nov. 12.—The Blade correspondent inquiring at official quarters with reference to Kitchener's visit to India, was told that there was nothing to be added to Premier Asquith's remark made at the Guildhall yesterday, that Lord Kitchener had gone to "survey at close quarters and in intimate conference with the representatives of our allies the whole situation in the eastern theatre."

The story that Kitchener has gone to the East to suppress a revolution in India is said to have originated in Germany.

The correspondent was informed that this story was absolutely untrue, that there is no revolution to be quelled and that conditions in India are more than satisfactory.

PLANS EXPULSION OF ALL TEUTONIC CONSULS IN PLOT

President Said to Favor Cancellation of Exequaturs and Early Prosecution of Charges.

Profound sensation was caused in Washington by the publication of the statement of Dr. Joseph Goricar, former Austro-Hungarian consul at San Francisco, that all Austrian consuls in this country are mixed up in the creation of strikes and destruction of munitions plants which is under the direction of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The Austrian embassy denounced Goricar's charges as untrue. The United States government began an investigation of the report to discover if there is any truth in them. According to the Austrian embassy, Goricar left his post at San Francisco and failed to return.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Cancellation of the exequator of every consular official implicated in the plots against the neutrality of the United States likely will be the first result of the renewed nation-wide investigation now in progress.

It is understood that President Wilson favors such action and that it will be taken should the proofs now being sought by the agents of the justice department and the secret service be as conclusive as the reports now available indicate.

Says Facts Can Be Proven.

In connection with the declaration of Dr. Josef Goricar that the German and Austrian agents in the United States have spent $20,000,000 in efforts to destroy, tie up by strike, and otherwise interfere with the plants manufacturing, and steamships carrying munitions for the allies, it is known that an agent of the department of justice has secured a statement from him regarding the facts he says easily can be proven. These facts are now being investigated and a complete report is to be made direct to President Wilson, who is directing the general methods of the investigation.

The President, it is understood, has made it plain to Attorney General Gregory that prosecutions should be undertaken without delay in every case where the evidence obtained is sufficient to warrant placing it before a grand jury.

Plot Is Nation-Wide.

The administration has taken the position that there is no use in holding off prosecutions in the hope that the persons interested in closing down munition plants here would voluntarily abandon their efforts. The reports of the special agents investigating the plot indicate that its ramifications extend to every section of the country. So widespread is the conspiracy, it is stated here, that the department of justice already has assigned 250 special agents to investigate, and even now has not enough men available.

In connection with the suggestion that the exequatur of every consular official implicated in any way in the plot be canceled officials today pointed out that evidence that would convict in court is not necessary to warrant such action. The very fact that the official is believed to be implicated in any movement that is intended to hamper American industries would be sufficient, the department of justice says.

Baron Erich Zwiedinek, charge of the Austrian embassy, today reiterated his statement that Dr. Goricar's charges are a "pack of lies," and said that he will so demonstrate to Secretary of State Lansing. Ambassador von Bernstorff is also expected to call at the state department next Monday to deny any connection of the German embassy with the plot.

ITALY WILL AID IN THE BALKANS

Churchill Resigns and Italian Liner Ancona Sunk During Week of War.

During the past week of war the Italian liner Ancona was sunk by a submarine, with the loss of a large number of passengers, Lord Kitchener left England for a visit to the eastern theatre of war, Winston Spencer Churchill resigned from the British cabinet and went to the front, and Italy decided to send forces to the Balkans. Following is the review of the activities, day by day:

Sunday, Nov. 7.—British government announces that Lord Kitchener has left England "for a short visit to the eastern theatre of war." Bulgarians take Nish, war capital of Serbia. German submarines pass Gibraltar and sink three ships in Mediterranean. Austro-German forces in Galicia drive Russians back to old positions across the Strypa. Germans again attempt drive against La Courtine, but fail to make progress.

Monday, Nov. 8.—United States note to Great Britain, protesting seizures, is published. Austro-German forces in Serbia divide, Austrians pushing south in the west, while Germans move south along Orient railway. Germans are 35 miles from Nish. Russians cross Dwina at two points, driving back Gen. von Hindenburg's army operating against Riga. M. Skouloudis, new Greek permier, forms cabinet: Zaimis ministers, except premier, hold old portfolios. French take German posts before Andechy, northwest of Roye, and hold Germans back at Bouvvraignes

Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Opposition peers renew their attacks on British government. French line steamship Rochambeau afire east of Halifax. Russians make further progress south and west of Riga. Germans and Bulgarians obtain complete possession of Oriental railway. French war office issues statement, saying that the morale of the German troops in the west is shaken and that their offensive in Champagne and Artois, undertaken to improve this condition, has failed of its purpose. Italians take Col di Lana, in the upper Cordevole region.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.—Italian liner Ancona is sunk, with loss of large number of passengers. Washington hears that Lord Kitchener has gone to India, to check an uprising in Hyderabad. German government suspends the Socialist paper Vorwaerts, as a result of its plea for peace. Bulgarians take Leskovac, 25 miles south of Nish, on the Nish-Salonika railway, Germans and Bulgarians in Serbia are only a few miles apart. Greek cabinet decides to recommend dissolution of parliament. Violent infantry fighting is in progress about Loos. The Davia, under French flag, is sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean. Germans recover trenches lost near Dvinsk and repulse Russian attacks west and south of Riga.

Thursday, Nov. 11.—Berlin dispatch says Ancona was sunk by Austrian submarine. Ambassador Page forwards reports that twenty-seven Americans were lost. British government says story of Indian revolt and of Lord Kitchener's trip to quell such a revolt emanated from Germany. Premier Asquith, asking the House of Commons for a credit of $2,000,000,000, says the war is costing Great Britain $21,700,000 a day. Russians, still on the offensive, attack Von Hindenburg's forces at Kammern and west of Jacobstadt. Berlin says the attacks were repulsed. Germans gain foothold in French trenches on slope of Butte-de-Tahure, but are driven out by counter attack.

Friday, Nov. 12.—Captain of Ancona says submarine shelled steamer without warning. British government announces that conscription among single men of military age will be adopted if they do not volunteer before November 30. Big battle between French and Bulgars between Gradsko and Kuprill, begun November 9, raging. German army under Gen. von Gallwitz is sent to aid of Bulgars. Geneva hears that a small Russian force has landed at Silistria, Rumania. Austrians recapture the Col di Lana. Makeup of new British war council is announced. Early coming of winter and heavy rains compel Germans to evacuate some of the positions in the swamps south and west of Riga. Opposition in House of Lords accuses government of extravagance. French report effective use of mines at several points on western front.

Saturday, Nov. 13.—Winston Spencer Churchill resigns from British Cabinet and will go to the front. Serbians in effort to escape enveloping movement from north, west and south make stand in mountain region south of Kraljevo, west of Nish. Italy decides to send forces to Balkans. German government takes over control of the supply of more food products and fixes maximum prices on others. Russians drive Germans out of Kammern and Anting, west of Schlock, after eleven day battle and repulse ten successive German attacks in region of Illuxt.

GRECIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DISSOLVED

Government Now Waits for Eventualities.

London, Nov. 12.—All doubt as to what road Greece would choose out of the muddle caused by the divergent attitudes of her political leaders and as to how policies of the Skouloud cabinet could be rendered compatible with the opinions of the adverse majority in the chamber, today were dispelled by a public dissolution of the chamber of deputies.

The Greek officials in London and at other points continue to assert that Greece's future actions depend solely on military and not political considerations. As soon as Greece is convinced beyond doubt that the allies have produced enough troops to make possible a successful offensive against Bulgaria and to remove the danger with which Greece would be confronted if she entered the war inadequately assisted, she will, so say her representatives range herself on the side of the allies and render all the military co-operation of which she is capable.

WOMAN SPIES SAVED AT POPE'S REQUEST

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The Koelnische Volkszeitung says Emuperor William has telegraphed to Cardinal von Hartman that, in compliance with the pope's request, sentence of death against Countess Jeanne de Velleville, Mme. Louise Thuller and Louis Severin has been commuted to life imprisonment.

"SAY, BOYS, IS THAT YOUR DOG?"

From St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

UNSEEN POWER PUTS LOCK ON FAY'S LIPS

New York, Nov. 16.—Robert Fay, alleged ringleader in the plot to blow up at sea ships carrying ammunition to the allies, who made a confession yesterday, has been stopped by some mysterious, powerful and unseen influence from giving the names of "men higher up" desired by the government.

United States District Attorney Snowden Marshall declared that Fay would be given an opportunity today to elaborate upon the statement which he made yesterday to William Flynn, chief of the United States secret service, J. C. Knox, assistant United States district attorney, and Mr. Marshall.

For six hours, on Monday, Fay talked willingly, while stenographers took down the statement. Fay mentioned names, but he did not reveal the identification of the men, who, the government authorities believe, are involved in the plot.

That there is a powerful, unseen hand at work behind the scenes, is indicated by the actions of Fay and Walter Scholz, two of the men indicted in the bomb plot.

Unknown to Fay, another lawyer has been secured in his defense. The attorney is Henry W. Unger of the legal firm of Levy and Unger. When Patrick McDonald, attorney of record for Fay, was asked who had retained Mr. Unger, he said:

"I cannot tell you. If you were to give me $1,000,000 this minute for that information, I could not reveal it."

It is now confirmed that the United States authorities are trying to connect German and Austro-Hungarian diplomats with the plot.

BRITISH CRUISER CHASES VESSEL INSIDE THE LIMIT

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15.—The Danish steamer Vinland, which arrived in Hampton Roads late Saturday, was chased by a British cruiser within the three-mile limit for more than seventeen hours after leaving New York last Wednesday for this port, according to a story told here last night by First Officer Thuroe.

The Vinland left New York at 4 a. m., Thuroe said, to load a coal cargo at Norfolk for South America. The cruiser, he declared, appeared soon afterward and gave chase when the Vinland tried to outdistance her.

Darkness and thick weather enabled the merchantman to elude her pursuer.

Thuroe maintained that at no time was the Vinland more than a mile and a half off shore. Capt. Moller of the ship left for New York tonight to report the matter, it is said, to her owners.

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No need to come to New York and shop in the big stores here in the city. We show you the best and latest styles from the best shops and present them all to you right in your own home. You have every advantage of shopping on Fifth Avenue without any of the trouble and expense.

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Our big New York Fashion Catalog is now ready. It is yours absolutely free. Just a postal will bring it. Write for it today and see all the New York Fall Styles. It brings Fifth Avenue right to your door. It saves you time, trouble and money because it serves as a perfect guide to you for buying the most fashionable clothes at the lowest prices. Write for the book today.

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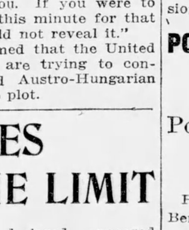

The New York Style book is an absolute authority on what the women of New York will wear all through the Winter. We are right on the ground and we know what styles are permanent and which are the in between season's novelties. The frocks and suits pictured are exactly like those displayed in the windows of Fifth Avenue's smartest shops. They are the very best models from our own tremendous assortment in our big store on Fifth Avenue. Send for the book today.

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The most fashionable retail shops do not begin to carry the number of styles that we show.

The Bedell Style Book is a complete index of all that is newest and most popular in America's greatest Fashion Center. Every detail of your Fall and Winter costume is pictured. You will find all of the styles that the women of New York will be wearing within a couple of months. Write now for the book. It will be your guide and friend through your Fall Shopping.

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You will be much surprised to find that our charming costumes cost so little money. In fact, they are even marked below what you would pay in New York. Bedell prices are positively the lowest. Send for the book today and convince yourself. You will lose money if you are without it. It is yours with your name and address, and we will send the book at once.

This Coat is Only $5.98

Cost No. H-2265. Cozy warmth, latest New York Style, and a saving to you of just $2.00 is our wonderful offer here. This coat is made of a splendid wearing Novelty Mixture Cloaking in a new full flaring model, smartly belted and ornamented with large plush covered buttons. Rich Seal plush two-in-one collar convertible to high or low neck style. Colors: dark grey, brown or blue mixtures. Sizes: 32 to 44 bust and misses 14, 16 and 18 year sizes. $5.98 and we pay express charges.

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Coats	$5.00 to $20.00
Dresses	1.00 to 25.00
Suits	8.75 to 35.00
Raincoats	1.98 to 10.98
Waists	59c to 9.98
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House Dresses	98c to 3.98
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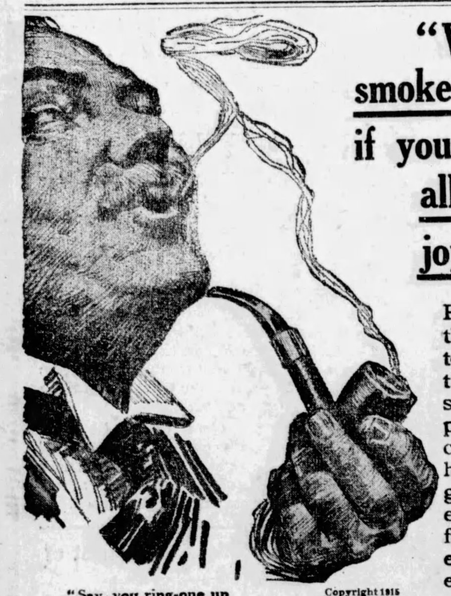


"Say, *you* ring-one up with some P. A., too!"

Copyright 1915 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

"Well, smoke it yourself if you want that all-fired joy-feeling!"

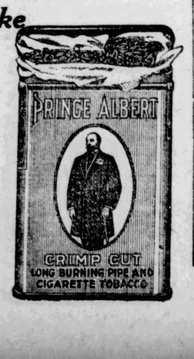
Prince Albert is the cross-lots cut to tobacco satisfaction, whether you smoke a jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette! It hands out more genuine happiness each puff, and fresher fragrance each puff than you ever did dream would fall to your lot. The patented process *fixes that*—and cuts out bite and parch! From dawn's early light until turn-in-time you can smoke away, *man-like*, because there isn't any unpleasant comeback in

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

Don't linger about what you're going to do about this pipe-packing and makin's-material question. Because, men, you're losing fun and contentment.

You buy some Prince Albert in the toppy red bag at a nickel or get a tidy red tin for a dime; or pick the handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors. But of all the P. A. packages, you'll find that classy crystal-glass pound humidor what you *need most!* The sponge-moistener top keeps the friendly tobacco in such bang-up trim!



R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

SAYS GERMAN ENVOY SPENT MINT IN PLOT

Providence Journal Says Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert Had $40,000,000 Fund.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 15.—The Providence Journal says this morning:

"A vast fund, amounting to between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, has been spent in this country in the last four months for propaganda work against the allies, under the immediate supervision of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Dr. Heinrich Albert, privy counselor, who describes himself to a Journal representatives as the 'fiscal agent' of his government.

Money Quickly Transferred.

"The Journal has positive record of the receipt by Ambassador von Bernstorff and Dr. Albert of at least $10,000,000 in the time mentioned. A great deal of this money has come through the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and most of it has been immediately transferred to the Chase National bank and other banks in which Dr. Albert and Ambassador von Bernstorff keep a joint account.

"The Journal charges that not one dollar of this money has been spent for legitimate purposes, but that all of it is going for propaganda work of the most vicious description.

Says Government Has Evidence.

"One item alone, the maintenance of bureaus for dragging men out of munitions factories, amounts to many millions of dollars.

"It was immediately after the exposure of the contents of Dr. Albert's portfolio August 15, that he began to receive these sums of money. Up to that time most of the peremptory demands for large sums from the foreign office had gone from Count von Bernstorff, who, within a period of a week, just before the breaking up of the Huerta plot, got over $3,000,000.

"The government has in its possession evidence of the large transfers."

POPE SETS PRECEDENT; GOES OUTSIDE VATICAN

Pontiff Breaks Custom by Visiting Church.

Rome, via Paris, Nov. 15.—Pope Benedict has made an important departure from the custom of the pontiffs by visiting the church of Saint Anna, adjoining the apostolic palace, and thus going outside the vatican precincts, according to the newspaper Giornale D'Italia.

Since the fall of temporal power, one form of papal protest against the new order of things has been the seclusion of the pontiffs in the vatican.

ANOTHER WAR MILL IS FIRED

Roebling Plant at Trenton Scene of Fourth Blaze in 24 Hours.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 11.—Fire believed to have been of incendiary origin early today destroyed a four-story wire rope mill at the immense plant of the John A. Roebling Sons Co., where war orders are being filled.

In addition to the factory about 20 houses were destroyed, and for a time the conflagration threatened to wipe out a section of the city.

The total loss is estimated between $500,000 and $600,000.

This was the second disastrous fire in plants filling war orders for the allies within less than 24 hours, part of the Bethlehem Steel Co.'s plant at South Bethlehem, Pa., being destroyed yesterday.

Following its outbreak, the fire at the Roebling plant spread rapidly and the entire building was a mass of flames before the fireman were able to begin an effective fight.

Hurried calls were sent to Princeton and Lambertville for aid and with the assistance of the firemen that came from those places, the blaze was finally controlled at 5:30 o'clock. However, it continued to burn fiercely and the firemen kept pouring streams of water from half a dozen hoses upon the flames and upon the nearby buildings.

The destroyed building was a new one, 900 feet long and 700 feet wide. The entire plant has been under a strong guard ever since the pro-German agitation against the shipment of war supplies to the allies became intense.

One of the most significant features of the fire was the rapidity with which it ate its way through the four stories. The flames threw off myriads of live sparks and some of these fell upon the roof of a five-story wire rope mill, some distance away, setting it on fire.

DEATH TO PRISONERS THREAT IN BERLIN

London, Nov. 12.—A Central News dispatch from Zurich states that Dr. Neinz of the German reichstag has published a book which contains the following statement: "If the allies hope by hunger to rob the German armies of victory, no German doubts that the general staff will ultimately slaughter hundreds of thousands of prisoners who are consuming German food."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them, carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary. Hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

$75 month paid railway mail clerks. Examinations announced Jan. 15th. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. D 27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, $80 monthly, Interurbans everywhere; experience unnecessary; qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50.000 in five years with a small mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain cloth seams; any sewing machine. Steady. No canvassing. No triflers wanted. Samples 10c. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs, $65 to $150 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMAN WANTED.

You can make money selling flour, smoked meats, dried fruits, canned goods, syrups, and other staple groceries; paints, automobile and lubricating oils, stock and poultry tonics, prepared roofing and other goods in everyday use. Prices are high in retail stores. We save consumers money. They like our goods because they are better. Our agents are successful; some have been selling our goods in the same locality for twelve years. One man writes, "Here are my orders for this week, $116.00 profit." Another writes, "Had a poor day; made only $18.65; made $23.46 yesterday." Some do better. It beats owning a store. Now is a good time to establish yourself in a permanent, honorable, profitable business. You can work every day. Tell us your age, occupation and send references. Any good bank will tell you that we are a successful and responsible house. F. Hitchcock Hill Company, Wholesale Grocers, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS.

Every household on farm in small town or suburbs where oil lamps are used need and will buy the wonderful Aladdin Lamp. Burns common coal oil (kerosene); gives a light five times as bright as electric. AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION. One farmer cleared over $500.00 in six weeks; hundreds with rigs earning $100.00 to $300.00 per month. No cash required. We furnish capital to reliable men. Write quick for wholesale prices, territory and sample lamp for free trial. MANTLE LAMP CO., 527 ALADDIN BLDG., CHICAGO, ILL.

Agents, men or women—A real, honest to goodness, sells itself line; over 250 light weight, popular priced necessities. We pay 100 per cent commission; $6 a day can be made at the start. No capital, no experience required. Enormous demand; sells fast; big repeaters. Valuable territory open, all or spare time. Elegant agents' outfit furnished free. Write today. Postal will do. American Products Co., 3460 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Men and women, get alive. Selling article. Schwartz's German Herb Tea, 75 years nature's remedy. Sells for 25 cents. Agents are selling 40 a day. You make one-half; have no reference, will mail one doz. to prove to you. Pay when sold. Persian Balm Co., North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents—Steady income large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality. Factory to consumer. Big profits, honest goods. Whole or spare time. Credit given. Send for particulars. Freeport Mfg. Co., 49 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "Plain Facts to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Anyone can make $50 selling our "Wonder" Christmas Packets containing 85 postcards, folders, etc., for 10c; 100 per cent profit; sample 10c; particulars free. Silton Novelty House, 213 E. 11th st., New York.

Agents—Large manufacturer wants reliable Men, Women, to sell guaranteed Hosiery, Underwear, Shirts, direct to home. Write for FREE samples. Madison Mills, 588 Broadway, New York.

$25 a week and expenses to men with rig to introduce our Poultry and Stock Remedies; year's contract. Eureka Mfg. Co., Dept. 25, Marshall, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 36 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

$1,500.00 down and $15 per month, with 6 per cent interest buys improved farm of 103 acres, including 9 head of cattle, 3 horses, 3 hogs, 75 chickens, bees, wagon, buggy, farm implements, feed and other personal property. R. F. Culbertson, 502 National Union Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

Arkansas—5,000 acres of fine, level valley land, $6 to $12 acre; 1-3 cash, balance 5 annual payments 6% interest. Tracts of 40 acres and up. Write for literature. CENTRAL ARKANSAS FARMS CO., Gifford, Arkansas.

PERSONAL.

Sore gums, loose teeth, pyorrhea. Riggs disease, a guaranteed cure, tested thirty years. Medicine postpaid $1.50. Write for free book. Dr. C. M. Doss, D. D. S., Cooper, Texas.

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Patents secured through credit system. Free search. Send sketch. Book and advice FREE. Waters & Co., 4318 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for 3 free books; inventions wanted, etc. I get patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities **RICHARD B OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.**

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PATENTS WANTED Write for List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free search. Our four books sent free. Patents secured or Fee Returned. **Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.**

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVernment positions are easy to get. My free booklet RX-102 tells how. Write today. NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rig to introduce our Poultry and Stock Remedies. Steady work. Address Dept. 11, POULTRY REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

432 Xmas Cards Seals, etc. Views Art Colors, Gold, Silver, etc. All 10c
HYDE CO., Dept. R11 3348 Lowe Ave. Chicago

Lungs Weak?

Generous Offer To Tuberculosis Sufferers of Trial of Europe's Remarkable Remedy, SANOSIN

World's noted medical scientists—Doctors Danelius, Sommerfield, Wolff, Noel Essex—declare SANOSIN the most effective **treatment** for Pulmonary ailments yet discovered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician and Director of the Sanitarium for Consumptives in Reboldsgrun, Germany, says it has **discarded all other remedies.** SANOSIN has been officially recommended to the German Medical Association. Dr. C. A. Pekelharing, Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Medical obligation to make SANOSIN known for the whole human race." American sufferers, rich or poor, can use this remarkable home treatment that has met with such phenomenal success in Europe. SANOSIN does its work by absorption of Germs—not an injection. Produces calm, restful sleep without Morphium or similar deadening drugs. Brings almost immediate relief from coughing, blood spitting and night sweats. SANOSIN is proving a blessing to sufferers from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, etc. Send for FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials) explaining this treatment and how a trial can be made in your own home at our risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 51, Unity Bldg., Chicago.

Show This To Some Unfortunate.

EDISON ASSISTANT ADDED

Orange, N. J., Nov. 11.—Dr. Miller Reese Hutchison, chief engineer for Thomas A. Edison, has been appointed to membership on the naval advisory board. Mr. Edison, who is chairman of the board, had considered it impossible to serve owing to his difficulty in hearing, and so Mr. Hutchison was made his assistant.

BIRCH Car FREE to You!

Yes, it's a fact. You can get this 4-speed 5-Passenger BIRCH Model Car with electric lights and self-starter, absolutely Free. Write today for our special offer and the agency for your territory. If your name reaches us soon enough. Make $3,000 to $10,000 a year in the automobile business. I will show you how. Get full information at once. Just write before too late. Address Ralph Richards, Pres., BIRCH MOTOR COLLEGE, Inc., Dept 1146, Tower Bldg., Chicago.

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Handy, Automatic HAME FASTENER
Do away with old hame strap. Horse owners and teamsters wild about them. Fastens instantly with gloves on. Outwears the harness. Money back if not satisfactory. Write today for confidential terms to agents. **F. Thomas Mfg. Co., 4878 Home St., Dayton, Ohio**

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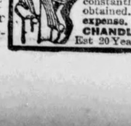

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RUNIC AND VADERLAND SUNK AS TRANSPORTS

New York, Nov. 15.—The Cunard Line yesterday officially denied the report that the Aquitania and Mauretania had been sunk while acting as transports. "They have been in the hospital service between Sauvla Bay and Liverpool," said an official of the line. "The transports sunk were the Runic and the Southland." This is the first time the name of the Runic has been mentioned among the transports sunk. She was a White Star liner. The Southland was the Red Star liner Vaderland.

MACHINE GUN WILL GUARD PRISON FARM

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11.—A machine gun was sent to the state prison farm at Milledgeville yesterday by Adjutant General J. Van Holt Nash of the Georgia National Guard. Warden James Smith was instructed to use the gun, if in the future attempts were made to remove prisoners.

It was from this farm that Leo M Frank was taken and lynched.

O. K. MEXICAN CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 11.—Approval of the conference of American diplomats which resulted in recognition of a de facto government in Mexico, was voted unanimously by the governing board of the Pan-American union with all members of the Latin American diplomatic corps present.

YOSHIHITO TAKES JAPANESE THRONE

New Ruler Presents Offerings to and Worships His Ancestors.

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 10.—Yoshihito was crowned emperor of Japan today in a glittering ceremony, which combined all the pomp of the modern world with the weird and impressive rites come down from the dim beginnings of the national life.

With shouts of "Banzai" (meaning "ten thousand years") Count Okuma, the venerable premier, led the multitude in acclaiming the 122nd mortal ruler of Nippon.

The emperor has really ruled since July 31, 1912, the day after his father, Mutsuhito, died; but not until the ceremonies now taking place in this ancient capital of Japan have his ancestors been regularly informed of his accession.

In the morning the emperor presented offerings to his ancestors and worshiped them, and informed them that he had inherited their throne. In the afternoon he took his seat on the throne, and by this action announced his ascension to his subjects and to the representatives of foreign countries.

Towards 9 o'clock the state carriages of the ambassadors, with their escorts of lancers began to roll over the drawbridge in a rapid stream. The foreign representatives, the Japanese nobility of higher ranks, ministers of state and high officers of the army and navy were conducted to a new assembly hall erected for their accommodation in the courtyard of the palace.

Strikingly conspicuous in the glittering mass of uniforms and decorations was the republican simplicity of the American representatives, George Guthrie, the ambassador, and his secretary, Post Wheeler.